TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL. LII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884 NO. 8.

Poetry.

For the Blade.

THE OLD FIREPLACE.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

The blessed old fireplace! how bright it appears,
As back to my boyhood I gaze,
O'er the desolate waste of the vanishing years,
From the gloom of these lone latter-days;
Its lips are as ruddy, its heart is as warm
To my fancy, to-night, as of yore,
When we cuddled around it and smiled at the storm,
As it showed its white teeth at the door.

I remember the apple that wooed the red flame,
Till the blood bubbled out of its cheek,
And the passionate popcorn that smothered its shame,
Till its heart split apart with a shriek;
I remember the Greeks and the Trojans who fought
In their shadowy shapes on the wall,
And the yarn, in thick tangles, my fingers held taut,
While my mother was winding the ball.

I remember the cat that lay cozy and curled
By the jam, where the flame flickered high,
And the sparkles—the fire-flies of Winter—that whirled
Up the flue, as the wind whistled by;
I remember the blonde-headed, bandy-legg'd tongs,
That frowned like a fiend in my face,
In a fury of passion repeating the wrongs
They had born in the old fireplace.

I remember the steam from the kettle that breathed,
As soft as the flight of a soul,
The long-handled skillet that spluttered and seethed
With the batter that burdened its bowl;
I remember the rusty, identical nail,
Where the criminal pot-hooks were hung,
The dragon-faced andirons, the old cedar pail,
The gourd, and the peg where it swung.

But the fire has died out on the old cabin hearth,
The wind clatters loud through the pane,
And the dwellers—they're from the ends of the earth,
And will gaze on it never again;
A forget-me-not grows in the moldering wall,
The last as it were of its race,
And the shadows of night settle down like a pall,
On the stones of the old fireplace.

Mason, Ill.

For the Blade:

VOICELESS.

BY MRS. MARY L. BONNELL.

"For my heart is full of the spirit of song,
And I can not sing at all."

Thro' the open window here at my side,
I gaze on the blue of the Summer sky,
And it seems like a calm, unruffled sea,
Where the white-winged ships go sailing by.

And never a one is tempest-tossed,
And never a one goes down in the sea,
But whether they anchor at last, or but drift
And drift, is ever a wonder to me.

I hear the soft rustle of leaves on the trees,
And see blossoms nodding their gay little heads,
The brown little bees are gathering sweets,
And butterflies rover o'er mignonet beds.

The voices of children at play, the song
Of a mother a crooning her baby to sleep.
The wind's gentle sighing, float soft to my ear,
And the stillness from loneliness keep.

The calm and the beauty and rhythm around,
The passion and wonder and glory of earth,
Awaken my senses and thrill me with joy,
To the spirit of song my heart giveth birth.

To the spirit of song my heart giveth birth,
But the voice of my singing is silent and dumb,
I long to be swelling the anthem of joy,
To sing of the beauty and peace that are come

But I can not find words for my song, nor a note;
And it maketh me sad that I may not tell
How seemeth the wonder and glory to me,
That others may know and may say, It is well

There are spirits o'er burdened with sorrow and sin,
There are hearts that are weary of going astray;
That are weary of groping in gloom and despair,
And long for the paths leading upward to day.

But the prayer is unspoken, they utter no word
To tell of their sorrow or ask us to aid,
They are voiceless in grief as I in my joy,
And so wander lonely and weak and afraid.

Oh, let us find voices and words for their sighing,
Give strength to their weakness and hope in the night,
Their feet are aweary, their souls sick with pain,
Be tender and loving and show them the light.

Pere Cheney, Mich.

Written Expressly for the BLADE.

NASBY IN THE SOUTH.

Education in Tennessee—Fisk University—The "Niggahs." Poor Whites and Other Classes.

III.

EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE.

Tennessee has made liberal provision for the education of its people. Schools are free, supported by the State. All that is required to maintain a school is that not less than 20 children shall be in regular attendance.

The white and colored children are kept apart, as a matter of course, for the poorest of the poor whites would consider his children everlastingly disgraced by contact with "niggahs." So in every district there is a colored school and a white one, and here a curious fact comes in. The colored schools are regularly maintained, because the requisite number of 20 is always in attendance. There are no white schools in too many districts because of the disinclination or carelessness of the parents to send their children.

There is this difference. The negro holds, and very properly, that knowledge is power and he believes that education is what gave the white man supremacy over him. He is therefore determined that while he may never reach the hights of an education, his children shall, and he will make any sacrifice that they may enjoy this boon.

The poor white who never had anything and never wants anything but the recognition of the fact that he is a free citizen, has no stimulant to press him forward—the negro has at least the ambition to reach the lowest point in the scale, with a chance at the upper rounds of the ladder. He sees that his children go to school, and to their credit be it said they show very rapid progress.

The negro children progress faster than the whites up to a certain point and then they go very much slower. They master reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic and grammar with wonderful ease, but when they are taken above that the progress is slow and painful. However they struggle hard with learning, and all require something, as a many of them are turned out well-equipped, so far as education goes, for the battle of life.

It is lamentable, however, that they are not as yet permitted to reap the full advantage of learning after they have acquired it. The prejudice against the race is so strong to permit negros to do any labor except such kinds as they may do alone. They are practically barred out of mechanical employments, and all places of a mercantile or professional character are as far from them as ever. They do own hacks and drays, and many of them are plasterers and brick-masons, but as a rule they are yet waiters, barbers, porters and in employments of that character, the hewers of wood and drawers of water for their more fortunate brethren.

Nothing else can be expected. A race that has made its way from barbarism to civilization in the long and tedious route of slavery, cannot be expected to leap to the hights of actual citizenship at one bound It cannot be expected that the prejudices of centuries should be wiped out in 20 years. But thank heaven it is growing less every day, and in another fifth of a century, the black man will stand upon something of an equality with his white brother and be permitted an even start in the race of life. Whoso has the most strength and endurance will carry off the great prizes, but the start will be made fair.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

Very much is being done to educate negroes in Nashville. The principal institution for their higher education in the United States, Fisk University, is located here. It is a noble enterprise and has been more than successful.

It was founded by the American Missionary Society, of New York, in 1865, Revs. E. P. Smith and E. M. Cravath having been sent to Nashville for the purpose of opening a school for colored people. The grounds on which it is located had been used by the Government as a hospital, and it was sold to the Society for $16,000. This was the beginning but not the ending. The buildings used for the College were the old hospital buildings, which were not only not fit for the purpose but were rapidly going to decay. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who was really the father of the charity, and whose name it bears, attempted to raise money for new and sufficient buildings, and contributions were made by benevolent persons all over the country.

It remained, however, for the negroes themselves to complete the great work. Mr. George L. White selected a few gifted singers from the ranks of the students, trained them in music, and started on a crusade to raise money with which to erect suitable buildings for the college.

The Jubilee Singers started October 6, 1871, with no money, no knowledge of the business of public entertainments, nothing but sweet voices and a simple desire to raise means to educate their people. They went through all sorts of troubles, trials and tribulations, but they finally won. They bore with them such testimonials that no one could doubt the unselfishness of their mission—bear in mind that no one connected with the organization ever received a penny for salary or anything else, above food and clothing—the Church gave them a helping hand, benevolent men and women encouraged them, and they swept through this country coining money.

In Europe their success was no less phenomenal. They sang the old slave songs, and the newness of their entertainment commended them to the mere pleasure seeker, and the excellence of their mission gave them a hold upon the good and philanthropic everywhere. It is astonishing how much there is of good in this selfish world if you can only get at it and give it a chance, and more especially astonishing is the number who, for sweet charity's sake, will pay fifty cents for a dollar concert, and talk about the interest they feel and the sacrifices they make for the cause the next day.

In five years these singers earned money enough to build Jubilee Hall, a magnificent building five stories in height and 128 by 145 feet on the ground, and supplied with water, gas and all the modern improvements.

In this hall live something over 500 students, ranging in color from the pure African to those who show no traces of colored blood in their veins. There are girls in the university, "niggers" all the same, whose hair is as yellow as gold, and whose eyes are as blue as the water, and whose complexions are as delicate as any woman's on earth. No Northern man would suspect that they had negro blood in their veins, but they have, and they know it, and so do the Southern people. They all recognize the "taint."

However, the mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons don't mind it. They feel very like Mr. Frederick Douglass, who was won't to remark that his great misfortune was that he was "tainted" with white blood.

These students average about the same as in white colleges. They are not all intelligent-looking, nor all inferior-looking. There are those whose faces show a remarkable degree of intelligence, and there are those upon whom, if physiognomy goes for anything, education more than enough to do the ordinary business of life, is entirely thrown away. You find those among the teachers who are so enthusiastic in their work as to feel sorry that they were not born black, and who hold that the negro possesses all the virtues and none of the vices.

The truth is they are a fairly intelligent lot of young men and women, and many of their graduates have done honor to the institution, while many others have failed entirely. They go out as preachers, teachers, lawyers and physicians among their own people, and are doing a great work. In training these people for work among their own race the Fisk University is doing an immense deal of good, and those who have given themselves up to the work are entitled to great credit.

Livingstone Hall, the other building, is about the same dimensions as Jubilee Hall. It was the gift of Mrs. Valeria Stone, in memory of her deceased husband.

There is one native African in the institution, a young man from Liberia, whose father, a savage, sent him over to be educated. He is an unmistakable African, but a very bright, intelligent young fellow. He goes back to Africa to labor among his people.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

What ought to be done in this University is the establishment of a school in connection, of an entirely different character.

The great trouble with those who are making a struggle for rights that they have been deprived of, is that, as a rule, they aim altogether too high. The excellent women who are insisting upon a more practical education for their sex, who are asking that women be placed upon an equality with men, always commence and end with the assertion that women are as capable of being lawyers, physicians, divines, artists and all that, as men. The advocates of women's rights do not as a rule, dwell upon the superior fitness of women for book-binderies, tailor-shops, composition rooms and other branches of actual unornamental labor. Which is to say they seem to want to turn men out of all the purely ornamental or semi-useful walks of life and fill those places with women.

Precisely so with the negro. The course of instruction at Fisk University is a most excellent one for a doctor, a lawyer, a clergyman, or a teacher, but it is not worth a straw, practically, for any of the commoner employments of life.

Inasmuch as the world has a great sufficiency of preachers, lawyers and doctors, and moreover as being of color does not, in and of itself, fit a man for these professions, would it not be well to fit a certain per centage of them for something else? The acutest ear can hear no cry for lawyers, but a deaf man can hear the demand for machinists, blacksmiths, stone-cutters, lock-smiths, plumbers and all other kinds of mechanics. Inasmuch as it is impossible that a negro boy shall be admitted as an apprentice to any of these employments, would it not be a mercy to have a school in which they could be taught them, turning them out good skilled workmen?

Armed with a good common-school education and a trade would not an ordinarily intelligent negro do more toward the elevation of his race than with Latin and starvation? He would get all the work he could do, and as he would have no objection to taking, as his apprentices, boys of his own color, would not the blessed work widen and broaden as it went on till the race forced itself into respectability?

As it is the negro occupies both ends of the ladder. He is either a preacher or a lawyer, or a laborer at the most menial employments. Such a school in connection with the college for the higher walks, would take many a bright boy from behind the tables of hotels, and make him a man with employment which would command respect exactly in proportion to his ability to fill it. There is room for thousands of mechanics where professional men starve. There is a positive demand for shoemakers, tailors, stone-cutters, carpenters and blacksmiths, but the world is not calling to any alarming extent for thin lawyers, bad doctors and life insurance agents. The ornamental employments are full and overflowing—the useful ones are sadly lacking in numbers and ability.

Fisk University can do no greater work for the colored race than by establishing a school of mechanics, and turning out regularly each year a certain number of skilled workmen in the various branches.

And come to think of it, the white colleges would confer a sweet boon upon mankind were they to follow suit. The BLADE has hundreds of applications every week for positions on its staff from young men who read Latin, but who don't know what the Electoral College is, while master carpenters are advertising for workmen in vain. A good mechanic is worth more to the country than a dozen statesmen any time.

THE POOR WHITE.

The poor white is an institution known only in the Slave States. He is a man who has no ancestry, no history, no nothing. He may own a patch of very poor land somewhere on the hills, where land is so poor that no one else wants it, and on that is a cabin which only such as he would live in from choice. It is quite as wretched as the cabins in the south of Ireland, but the difference is, the Irish live in them from compulsion. The mild climate makes living in such hovels in something like comfort possible, for except in exceptionable seasons fuel is not necessary, except for cooking purposes, and as they have very little to cook, that doesn't bother them very much. The inside of the house needs no especial finish, nor the outside, either, for that matter. Indeed, a house at all is well-nigh superfluous for these people. It is useful when it rains, or during the few weeks of cold weather.

They live by all sorts of work that is not exactly work. As for clothing, that is the last thing they think of. A garment is worn so long as a thread of it remains, and as it is replaced only at long intervals, should not be considered as an expense.

They live by the very slovenly cultivation of the little ground they occupy, by wood craft, fishing, and those nondescript employments that just escape absolute savagery. In the old times they were the terror of the large planters, for they carried on illicit trade with the slaves, and had a very faint idea as to the rights of property. No slave ever had a keener scent for a fat shoat, or knew the bearings of hen roosts better than these very poor whites, who fringed the plantations, making a miserable border to what the planters themselves intended for a very attractive picture.

His wife is a woman whose hair has seldom known the luxury of a comb, and who has not, probably, had water touch her skin all over since her wedding day. She is frowsy, dirty, uncleanly, lank, and entirely homely, a homeliness bad enough in and of itself, but which is rendered still more hiedous by her frightful habits. She is addicted to snuff-dipping, which is rubbing the gums of the teeth with snuff by the aid of a splintered stick, and she smokes the most muscular tobacco in a short, back pipe, with even more relish than her husband. Clothes! Her entire wardrobe would be dear at a dollar, and she never hopes for a reinforcement. Stockings are a superfluity, and on the rare occasions when she does wear them they are full of holes and down at the heels, mere ghosts of stockings, shadows, as it were. She can swear somewhat, and be excessively pious at times, and as for scolding no woman on earth is her match. The famed fish-wives of Billingsgate would find foewomen worthy of their steel in the middle-aged wives of the Tennessee poor whites.

The children are what might be expected from such a parentage. Nature re produces with great exactness, and there is an improvement or deterioration in children according to the direction in which the parents are heading. It is some comfort to know that the child of the "po' white trash" in this country can get no lower than their parents, for there is no lower depth. 'Boys and girls, they grow up exact counterparts of their parents.

Slavery was responsible for the existence of this class. It was the legitimate out-growth of the institution. All whites could not be rich planters, for no system was ever yet invented that prevented men from squandering inheritances and coming to the bad. Once down it requires more business capacity than slavery left in a population for a man to get up, and the settlings of the slavery system created the poor whites of the South.

They are here to-day. They are better off, as a rule, than in the old times, for they have now some incentive for effort, but they have yet many weary miles to go on the road. The advent of manufactures, the greater opportunities for making money, and the general improvement in the condition of things, has given the poor white a chance of which he is to some extent availing himself. It will take some generations to do it, but he will come out yet.

ONE CUT ABOVE.

There is another class which is neither poor white or planter. It is the man who owns anywhere from one to two hundred acres of ground, some of it good, though a part is always bad, who, in the North, would be called a farmer proper. His dwelling is something better than a cabin, though rather a poor apology for a house, and his surroundings are invariably slovenly. He has land enough to become rich if he knew how to work it, or rather if he would work it himself. He is not as a rule very much in debt, for his way of living is simple and his expenses are not much, but he is so dependent upon others for everything that he does not get anything ahead, and lives perpetually from hand to mouth. He chews tobacco, with a vigor and earnestness that would make him rich where there any profit in tobacco-chewing, and he loves smoke as he does his life. He can smoke and chew at the same time, and as for whisky that never comes amiss.

But he works just as little as possible, and all things in the way of dodging work are possible to him. He considers work as beneath him, and only does it when some dire necessity compels. He looks down upon the negro with much scorn, for this man the great planter ever did, and no man can talk more eloquently about labor than he.

I interviewed a regular specimen of this class, a man who might have been well-to-do, if he had had a particle of thrift or industry. He was leaning against the wall of the little station, chewing tobacco in a vacant sort of way, and killing flies with the juice, as though that was the principal business of his life. He could kill a fly every time at 18 feet, and was tolerably sure at 15, though sometimes at that distance he missed. At 18 the fly was doomed. He found himself in a Red Sea of nicotine, drowned and poisoned at the same time.

"How are you getting on?"

"Poo'ly, poo'ly."

"What's the matter with you? The country appears to be good."

"Dah kentry's good enough, the file is good enough, but wat kin a man do when he can't control labor."

"How many acres have you?"

"'Bout two hundred."

"Any boys?"

"Four grown up, and two gahls."

"What do you want to control labor for? Aren't five full grown men enough for 200 acres of land? Why don't you work the land yourselves, and be independent of outside labor?"

"*We* work! WE work! Str-a-a-nger, work is for niggahs. We can't work in this climit!"

Inasmuch as the pay for a "nigger's" labor is somewhere in the neighborhood of 50 cents a day, the employer furnishing him his pork and meal at his own prices, and he keeping the books, it would seem that there would be some trouble in controlling labor. Very few people would take kindly to labor under these conditions.

Very like the one I conversed with some years ago, at a station on the Short Line road between Cincinnati and Louisville.

He was sitting on a rough bench under the overhanging porch of the regular cross-roads grocery, also killing flies with tobacco juice. All of this class of men aredead shots with tobacco juice. They attain wonderful proficiency in this style of marksmanship, for they have nothing else to do, and chewing tobacco is a great help to thought, which is why there are so many statesmen among them.

He was a tall, gaunt man with sandy hair, and a beard which had not know steel for many a day. He disdained a coat or vest, and his trowsers were held to their place by a single suspender, home-made. The trowsers did not require much support, for there was but little of them. They were of the material known as Kentucky jean and had been originally lined with cotton, but the jean had been cut off just below the thigh, leaving the legs covered only by the cotton lining.

"How are the crops this season looking?"

"Pow'ful bad."

"Why is this?"

"The niggahs won't work stiddy, and the craps ain't taken care of."

"Why don't *you* take care of them?"

"ME!"

(This with an expression that was horrifying. In the meantime a half-dozen flies had been deluged, the old gentleman keeping his eyes not on his interrogator, but on the flies that were sporting on the floor, little dreaming of the relentless fate that was pursuing them.)

"Excuse me, but why did you cut the woolen off the legs of your trousers?"

"They wuz too hot for this weather."

"What will you do when it gets colder?"

"*The Lord'll pervide.*"

And another fly died the death.

It is well that this class of men have so implicit a faith in the Lord, for if He didn't care for them they would certainly starve.

It is well for such men that there is a Lord to have faith in. They seem to think that caring for those who are too lazy to care for themselves is the principal business of the special Lord they have fashioned in their minds.

Our Story Teller.

SHE LOVES AND LIES.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

I.

Late in the Autumn, not many years since, a public meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, under the direction of the Lord Mayor.

The list of gentlemen invited to address the audience had been chosen with two objects in view. Speakers of celebrity, who would rouse public enthusiasm, were supported by speakers connected with commerce, who would be practically useful in explaining the purpose for which the meeting was convened. Money wisely spent in advertising had produced the customary result—every seat was occupied before the proceedings began.

Among the late arrivals, who had no choice but to stand or to leave the hall, were two ladies. One of them at once decided on leaving the hall.

"I shall go back to the carriage," she said, "and wait for you at the door."

Her friend answered:

"I shan't keep you long. He is advertised to support the second resolution; I want to see him - and that is all."

An elderly gentleman, seated at the end of a bench, rose and offered his place to the lady who remained. She hesitated to take advantage of his kindness until he reminded her that he had heard what she had said to her friend. Before the third resolution was proposed his seat would be at his own disposal again. She thanked him, and without further ceremony took his place. He was provided with an opera-glass which he more than once offered to her, when famous orators appeared on the platform; she made no use of it until a speaker—known in the City as a ship-owner—stepped forward to support the second resolution.

His name (announced in the advertisements) was Ernest Lismore.

The moment he rose the lady asked for the opera-glass. She kept it to her eyes for such a length of time, and with such evident interest in Mr. Lismore, that the curiosity of her neighbors was aroused.

Had he anything to say in which a lady (evidently a stranger to him) was personally interested? There was nothing in the address he delivered which appealed to the enthusiasm of women. He was undoubtedly a handsome man, whose appearance proclrimed him to be in the prime of life—midway, perhaps between 30 and 40 years of age. But why a lady should persist in keeping an opera-glass fixed on him all through his speech was a question which found the general ingenuity at a loss for a reply.

Having returned the glass with an apology the lady ventured on putting a question next.

"Did it strike you, sir, that Mr. Lismore seemed to be out of spirits?" she asked.

"I can't say it did, ma'am."

"Perhaps you noticed that he left the platform the moment he had done?"

This betrayal of interest in the speaker did not escape the notice of a lady seated on the bench in front.

Before the old gentleman could answer, she volunteered an explanation.

"I am afraid Mr. Lismore is troubled by anxieties connected with his business," she said; "My husband heard it reported in the City yesterday that he was seriously embarrassed by the failure—"

A loud burst of applause made the end of the sentence inaudible. A famous member of Parliament has risen to propose the third resolution. The polite old man took his seat, and the lady left the half to join her friend.

* * * * * * *

"Well, Mrs. Callender, has Mr. Lismore disappointed you?"

"Far from it. But I have a report about him which has alarmed me; he is said to be seriously troubled about money matters. How can I find out his address in the City?"

"We can stop at the first stationer's shop we pass, and ask to look at the directory. Are you going to pay Mr. Lismore a visit?"

"I am going to think about it."

II.

The next day a clerk entered Mr. Lismore's private room at the office and presented a visiting card. Mrs. Callender had reflected and had arrived at a decision. Underneath her name she had written these explanatory words: "On important business."

"Does she look as if she wanted money?" Mr. Lismore inquired.

"Oh, dear, no! She comes in her carriage."

"Is she young or old?"

"Old, sir."

To Mr. Lismore—conscious of the disastrous influence occasionally exercised over busy men by youth and beauty—this was a recommendation in itself. He said:

"Show her in."

Observing the lady, as she approached him, with the momentary curiosity of a stranger, he noticed that she still preserved the remains of beauty. She had also escaped the misfortune, common to persons at her time of life, of becoming too fat. Even to a man's eye her dressmaker appeared to have made the most of that favorable circumstance. Her figure had its defects concealed and its remaining merits set off to advantage. At the same time she evidently held her self above the common deceptions by which some women seek to conceal their age. She wore her own gray hair, and her complexion bore the test of daylight.

On entering the room she made her apologies with some embarrassment. Being the embarrassment of a stranger, (and not a youthful stranger,) it failed to impress Mr. Lismore favorably.

"I'm afraid I have chosen an inconvenient time for my visit," she began.

"I am at your service," he answered a little stiffly; "especially if you will be so kind as to mention your business with me in a few words."

She was a woman of some spirit, and that reply aroused her.

"I will mention it in one word," she said smartly. "My business is—gratitude."

He was completely at a loss to understand what she meant and said so plainly. Instead of explaining herself she put a question.

"Do you remember the night of the 11th of March, between five and six years since?"

He considered for a moment.

"No," he said, "I don't remember it. Excuse me, Mrs. Callender, I have affairs of my own to attend to which cause me some anxiety——"

"Let me assist your memory, Mr. Lismore, and I will leave you to your affairs. On the date that I have referred to, you were on your way to the railway station at Bexmore to catch the night express from the north to London."

As a hint that his time was valuable the ship owner had remained standing. He now took his customary seat and began to listen with some interest. Mrs. Callender had produced her effect on him already.

"It was absolutely necessary," she proceeded, "that you should be on board your ship in the London Docks at 9 o'clock the next morning. If you had lost the express, the vessel would have sailed without you."

The expression on his face began to change to surprise.

"Who told you that?" he asked.

"You shall hear directly. On your way into the Town your carriage was stopped by an obstruction on the high-road. The people of Bexmore were looking at a house on fire."

He started to his feet.

"Good heavens, are you the lady?"

She held up her hands in satirical protest.

"Gently, sir. You suspected me just now of wasting your valuable time. Do not rashly conclude that I am the lady until you find out that I am acquainted with the circumstances."

"Is there no excuse for my failing to recognize you?" Mr. Lismore asked. "We were on the dark side of the burning house; you were fainting, and I——"

"And you," she interposed, "after saving me at the risk of your own life, turned a deaf ear to my husband's entreaties when he asked you to wait till I had recovered my senses."

"Your poor husband? Surely, Mrs. Callender, he received no serious injury from the fire?"

"The firemen rescued him under circumstances of peril, and at his great age he sank under the shock. I have lost the kindest and best of men. Do you remember how you parted from him, burned and bruised in saying me? He liked to talk of it in his last illness. 'At least' (he said to you) tell me the name of the man who has preserved my wife from a dreadful death.' You threw your card to him out of the carriage window, and away you went to catch the train. In all the years that have passed I have kept that card, and have vainly tried for my brave sea captain. Yesterday I saw your name on the list of speakers at the Mansion House. Need I tell you now why I come here and interrupt you in business hours?"

She held out her hand. Mr. Lismore took it in silence and pressed it warmly.

"You have not done with me yet," she resumed with a smile. "Do you remember what I said of my errand when I first came in?"

"You said it was an errand of gratitude."

"Something more than the gratitude which only says 'thank you,'" she added.

"Before I explain myself, however, I want to know what you have been doing, and how it is that my inquiries failed to trace you after that terrible night."

The appearance of depression which Mrs. Callender had noticed at the public meeting showed itself again in Mr. Lismore's face.

He sighed as he answered her.

"My story has one merit," he said; "it is soon told I cannot wonder that you failed to discover me. In the first place I was not Captain of my ship at that time. I was only mate. In the second place, I inherited some money, and ceased to lead a sailor's life, in less than a year from the night of the fire. You will now understand what obstacles were in the way of your tracing me. With my little capital I started successfully in business as a ship-owner. At the time I naturally congratulated myself on my own good fortune. We little know, Mrs. Callender, what the future has in store for us."

He stopped. His handsome features hardened—as if he was suffering and concealing pain. Before it was possible to speak to him there was a knock at the door.

Another visitor without an appointment had called; the clerk appeared again with a card and a message.

The gentleman begs you will see him, sir. He has something to tell you which is too important to be delayed."

Hearing the message Mrs. Callender rose blusteditately.

"It is enough for to-day that we understand each other," she said. "Have you any engagement to morrow after the hours of business?"

"None."

She pointed to her card on the writing table.

"Will you come to me to morrow evening at that address? I am like the gentleman who has just called; I too have my reason for wishing to see you."

He gladly accepted the invitation, Mrs. Callender stopped him as he opened the door for her.

"Shall I offend you," she said, "if I ask a strange question before I go? I have a better motive, mind, than mere curiosity. Are you married?"

"No."

"Forgive me again," she resumed. "At my age you cannot possibly misunderstand me; and yet—"

She hesitated. Mr. Lismore tried to give her confidence.

"Pray don't stand on ceremony, Mrs. Callender. Nothing that you can ask me need be prefaced by an apology."

Thus encouraged she ventured to proceed.

"You may be engaged to be married," she suggested; "or you may be in love?"

He found it impossible to conceal his surprise. But he answered without hesitation:

"There is no such bright prospect in my life; I am not even in love."

She left him with a little sigh. It sounded like a sigh of relief.

Ernest Lismore was thoroughly puzzled. What could be the old lady's object in ascertaining that he was still free from a matrimonial engagement? If the idea occurred to him in time he might have alluded to her domestic life, and might have asked if she had children. With a little tact he might have discovered more than this. She had described her feeling toward him as passing the ordinary limits of gratitude, and she was evidently rich enough to be above the imputation of a mercenary motive. Did she propose to brighten those dreary prospects to which he had alluded in speaking of his own life? When he presented himself at her house the following evening would she introduce him to a charming daughter?

He smiled as the idea occurred to him.

"An appropriate time to be thinking of my chance of marriage!" he said to himself. "In another month I may be a ruined man."

III.

The gentleman who had so urgently requested an interview was a devoted friend, who had obtained a means of helping Ernest at a severe crisis in his affairs.

It had been truly reported that he was in a position of pecuniary embarrassment, owing to the failure of a mercantile house with which he had been intimately connected. Whispers affecting his own solvency had followed on the bankruptcy of the firm. He had already endeavored to obtain advances of money on the usual conditions, and had been met by excuses for delay. His friend had now arrived with a letter of introduction to a capitalist, well known in commercial circles for his daring speculations and for his great wealth.

Looking at the letter Ernest observed that the envelope was sealed. In spite of that ominous innovation on established usage, in cases of personal introduction, he presented the letter. On this occasion he was not put off with excuses. The capitalist flatly declined to discount Mr. Lismore's bills unless they were backed by responsible names.

Ernest made a last effort.

He applied for help to two mercantile men whom he had assisted in their difficulties and whose names would have satisfied the money lender. They were most sincerely sorry—but they too, refused.

The one security that he could offer was open. it must be owned, to serious objections on the scare of risk. He wanted an advance of £20,000, secured on a homeward-bound ship and cargo. But the vessel was not insured; and, at that stormy season season, she was already more than a month over-due. Could grateful colleagues be blamed if they forgot their obligations when they were asked to offer pecuniary help to a merchant in this situation?

Ernest returned to his office without money and without credit.

A man threatened by ruin is in no state of mind to keep an engagement at a lady's tea-table. Ernest sent a letter of apology to Mrs. Callender, alleging extreme pressure of business as the excuse for breaking his engagement.

"Am I to wait for an answer, sir?" the messenger asked.

"No; you are merely to leave the letter."

IV.

In an hour's time—to Ernest's astonishment—the messenger returned with a reply.

"The lady was just going out, sir, when I rang at the door," he explained, "and she took the letter from me herself. She didn't appear to know your handwriting, and she asked me whom I came from. As soon as I told her I was ordered to wait."

Ernest opened the letter.

"DEAR MR. LISMORE:—One of us must speak out, and your letter of apology forces me to be that one. If you are really so proud and so distrustful as you seem to be I shall offend you. If not, I shall prove myself to be your friend.

"Your excuse is 'pressure of business.' The truth (as I have good reason to believe) is want of money. I heard a stranger at that public meeting say that you were seriously embarrassed by some failure in the City.

"Let me tell you what my own pecuniary position is in two words. I am the childless widow of a rich man——"

Ernest paused. His anticipated discovery of Mrs. Callender's charming daughter was in his mind for the moment.

"That little romance must return to the land of dreams, he thought—and went on with the letter.

"After what I owe to you I don't regard it as repaying an obligation—I consider myself as merely performing a duty when I offer to assist you by a loan of money.

"Wait a little before you throw my letter into the waste-paper basket.

"Circumstances, which it is impossible for me to mention before we meet, put it out of my power to help you—unless I attach to my most sincere offer of service a very unusual and very embarrassing condition. If you are on the brink of ruin, that misfortune will plead my excuse—and your excuse, too, if you accept the loan on my terms. In any case, I rely on the sympathy and forbearance of the man to whom I owe my life.

"After what I have now written, there is only one thing to add. I beg to decline accepting your excuses; and I shall expect to see you to-morrow evening, as we arranged. I am an obstinate old woman—but I am also

Your faithful friend and servant,

"MARY CALLENDER."

Ernest looked up from the letter.

"What can this possibly mean?" he wondered.

But he was too sensible a man to be content with wondering—he decided on keeping his engagement.

V.

What Dr. Johnson called "the insolence of wealth" appears far more frequently in the houses of the rich than in the manners of the rich. The reason is plain enough. Personal ostentation is, in the very nature of things, ridiculous. But the ostentation which exhibits magnificent pictures, priceless china, and splendid furniture can purchase good taste to guide it, and can assert itself without affording the smallest opening for a word of depreciation or a look of contempt. If I am worth a million of money, and if I am dying to show it. I don't ask you to look at me—I ask you to look at my house.

Keeping his engagement with Mrs. Callender, Ernest discovered that riches might be lavishly, yet modestly used.

In crossing the hall and ascending the staire, look where he might, his notice was insensibly won by proofs of the taste which is not to be purchased, and the wealth which must have exhibits its power. Conducted by a man-servant to the landing on the first floor, he found a maid at the boudoir waiting to announce him. Mrs. Callender advanced to welcome her guest in a simple evening dress perfectly suited to her age. All that had looked worn and faded in her fine face by daylight was now softly obscured by shaded lamps. Objects of beauty surrounded her, which glowed with subdued radiance from their background of sober color. The influence of appearances is the strongest of all outward influences while it lasts. For the moment the scene produced its impression on Ernest, in spite of the terrible anxieties which consumed him. Mrs. Callender in his office was a woman who had stepped out of her appropriate sphere. Mrs. Callender in her own house was a woman who had risen to a new place in his estimation.

"I'm afraid you don't thank me for forcing you to keep your engagement," she said with her friendly tones and her pleasant smile.

"Indeed I do thank you," he replied. "Your beautiful house and your gracious welcome have persuaded me into forgetting my troubles—for awhile."

The smile passed away from her face.

"Then it is true?" she said gravely.

"Only too true."

She led him to a seat beside her, and waited to speak again until her maid had brought in the tea.

"Have you read my letter in the same friendly spirit in which I wrote it?" she asked when they were alone again

"I have read your letter gratefully, but—"

"But you don't know yet what I have to say. Let us understand each other before we make any objections on either side. Will you tell me what your present position is—at its worst? I can, and will, speak plainly when my turn comes, if you will honor me with your confidence. Not if it distresses you," she added, observing him attentively.

He was ashamed of his hesitation—and he made amends for it.

"Do you thoroly understand me?" he asked, when the whole truth had been laid before her without a reserve.

She summed up the result in her own words.

"If your overdue ship returns safely, within a month of this time, you can borrow the money you want without difficulty If the ship is lost, you have no alternative (when the end of the month comes) but to accept a loan from me or to suspend payment. Is that the hard truth?"

"It is."

"And the sum you require is—£20,000?"

"Yes."

"I have 20 times as much money as that, Mr. Lismore, at my sole disposal—on one condition."

"The condition alluded to in your letter?"

"Yes."

"Does the fulfilment of the condition depend in some way on any decision of mine."

"It depends entirely on you."

That answer closed his lips.

With a composed manner and a steady hand she poured herself out a cup of tea.

"I conceal it from you," she said, "but I want confidence. Here (she pointed to the cup) is the friend of women, rich or poor, when they are in trouble. What I have now to say obliges me to speak in praise of myself. I don't like it—let me get it over as soon as I can."

"My husband was very fond of me; he had the most absolute confidence in my discretion, and in my sense of duty to him and to myself. His last words to me before he died were words that thanked me for making the happiness of his life. As soon as I had in some degree recovered, after the affliction that had fallen on me, his lawyer and executor produced a copy of his will and said there were two clauses in it which my husband had expressed a wish that I should read. It is needless to say that I obeyed."

She still controlled her agitation—but she was now unable to conceal it. Ernest made an attempt to spare her.

"Am I concerned in this?" he asked.

"Yes. Before I tell you why, I want to know what you would do—in a certain case which I am unwilling even to suppose. I have heard of men, unable to pay the demands made upon them, who began business again and succeeded, and in course of time paid their creditors."

"And you want to know if there is any likelihood of my following their example?" he said. "Have you also heard of men who have made that second effort—who have failed again—and who have doubled the debts they owed to their brethren in business who trusted them? I knew one of them myself. He committed suicide."

She laid her hand for a moment on his.

"I understand you," she said. "If ruin comes—"

"If ruin comes," he interposed, "a man without money, and without credit can make but one last atonement. Don't speak of it now."

She looked at him with horror.

"I didn't mean that!" she said.

"Shall we go back to what you read in the will?" he suggested.

"Yes—if you will give me a minute to compose myself."

VI.

In less than the minute she asked for, Mrs. Callender was calm enough to go on.

"I now possess what is called a life interest in my husband's fortune. The money is to be divided at my death, among charitable institutions, excepting a certain event—"

"Which is provided for in the will?" Ernest added, helping her to go on.

"Yes. I am to be absolute mistress of the whole of the £400,000—" her voice dropped, and her eyes looked away from him as she spoke the next words—"on this one condition, that I marry again."

He looked at her in amazement.

"Surely I have mistaken you," he said. "You mean on this one condition, that you do not marry again."

"No, Mr. Lismore; I mean exactly what I have said. You now know that the recovery of your credit and your peace of mind rests entirely with yourself."

After a moment of reflection he took her hand, and raised it respectfully to his lips.

"You are a noble woman!" he said.

She made no reply. With drooping head and downcast eyes she waited for his decision. He accepted his responsibility.

"I must not, and dare not, think of the hardship of my own position," he said; "I owe it to you to speak without reference to the future that may be in store for me. No man can be worthy of the sacrifice which your generous forgetfulness of yourself is willing to make. I respect you; I admire you; I thank you with my whole heart. Leave me to my fate, Mrs. Callender, and let me go."

He rose. She stopped him with a gesture.

"A young woman would shrink from saying—what I as an old woman, mean to say now. I refuse to leave you to your fate. I ask you to prove that you respect me, and thank me with your whole heart. Take one day to think—and let me hear the result. You promise me this?"

He promised.

"Now go," she said.

VII.

The next morning Earnest received a letter from Mrs. Callender. She wrote to him as follows:

"There are some considerations which I ought to have mentioned yesterday evening, before you left my house.

"I ought to have reminded you—if you consent to reconsider your decision—that the circumstances do not require you to pledge yourself to marry me.

"As my ship I can with perfect propriety assure you that I regard our marriage simply and solely as a formality which we must fulfill, if I am to carry out my intention of standing between you and ruin.

"Therefore—if the missing ship appears in time, the only reason for the marriage is at an end. We shall be as good friends as ever, without the incumbrance of a formal tie to bind us.

"In the other event I should ask you to submit to certain restrictions, which, remembering my position, you will understand and excuse.

We are to live together, it is unnecessary to say, as mother and son. The marriage ceremony is to be strictly private; and you are to so arrange your affairs that immediately afterward we leave England for any foreign place which you prefer. Some of my friends, and (perhaps) some of your friends, will certainly misinterpret our motives—if we stay in our own country—in a manner which would be unendurable to a woman like me. As to our future lives, I have the most perfect confidence in you,

bosom. In the fear that she might lose all control over herself he tried to relieve her by speaking lightly.

"What an invention yours is!" he said. "If my wife ever tries to deceive me I shall be as a mere child in her hands."

She rose abruptly from the sofa—kissed him on the forehead—and said wildly:

"I shall be better in bed!"

Before he could move or speak, she had left him.

XI.

The next morning he knocked at the door of his wife's room, and asked how she had spent the night.

"I have slept badly," she answered, "and I must beg you to excuse my absence at breakfast time."

She called him back as he was about to withdraw.

"Remember," she said, "when you return from the gallery to-day, I expect that you will not return alone.

* * * * * * * *

Three hours later he was at home again. The young lady's services as a copyist were at his disposal; she had returned with him to look at the drawings.

The sitting-room was empty when they entered it. He rang for his wife's maid—and was informed that Mrs. Lismore had gone out.

Refusing to believe the woman, he went to his wife's apartments. She was not to be found.

When he returned to the sitting-room the young lady was not unnaturally offended. He could make allowances for her being a little out of temper at the slight that had been put upon her; but he was inexpressibly disconcerted by the manner—almost the coarse manner—in which she expressed herself.

"I have been talking to your wife's maid while you have been away," she said, "and I find you have married an old lady for her money. She is jealous of me, of course."

"Let me beg you to alter your opinion," he answered. "You are wronging my wife; she is incapable of any such feeling as you attribute to her."

The young lady laughed.

"At any rate, you are a good husband," she said satirically. "Suppose you own the truth. Wouldn't you like her better if she was young and pretty like me?"

He was not merely surprised—he was disgusted. Her beauty had so completely fascinated him when he first saw her that the idea of associating any want of refinement and good breeding with such a charming creature never entered his mind. The disenchantment of him was so complete that he was even disagreeably affected by the tone of her voice; it was almost as repellant to him as the exhibition of unrestrained bad temper which she seemed perfectly careless to conceal.

"I confess you surprise me," he said coldly.

The reply produced no effect on her. On the contrary, she became more insolent than ever.

"I have a fertile fancy," she went on, and your absurd way of taking a joke only encourages me. Suppose you could transform this sour old wife of yours, who has insulted me, into the sweetest young creature that ever lived by only holding up your finger—wouldn't you do it?"

This passed the limits of his endurance.

"I have no wish to forget the consideration which is due to a woman. I have but one alternative; I must leave the room."

She ran to the door as he spoke and placed herself in the way of his going out.

He signed to her to let him pass.

She suddenly threw her arms round his neck, kissed him passionately, and whispered with her lips at his ear:

"Oh, Ernest, forgive me! Could I have asked you to marry me for my money if I had not taken refuge in a disguise?"

XII.

When he had sufficiently recovered to think he put her back from him.

"Is there an end of the deception now?" he asked sternly. "Am I to trust you in your new character?"

"You are not to be harder on me than I deserve," she answered gently. "Did you ever hear of an actress named Miss Max?"

He began to understand.

"Forgive me if I spoke harshly," he said. "You have put me to a severe trial."

She burst into tears.

"Love," she murmured, "is my only excuse."

From that moment she won her pardon. He took her hand and made her sit by him.

"Yes, I have heard of Miss Max and of her wonderful power of personation—and I have always regretted not having seen her while she was on the stage."

"Did you hear anything more of her, Ernest?"

"Yes, I heard that she was a pattern of modesty and good conduct, and that she gave up her profession at the hight of her success to marry an old man."

"Will you come with me to my room?" she asked. "I have something there which I wish to show you."

It was the copy of her husband's will.

"Read the lines, Ernest, which begin at the top of the page. Let my dead husband speak for me."

The lines ran thus:

My motive in marrying Miss Max must be stated in this place, in justice to her—and, I will venture to add, in justice to myself. I felt the sincerest sympathy for her position. She was without father, mother or friends; one of the poor, forsaken children whom the mercy of the foundling hospital provides with a home. Her after life on the stage was the life of a virtuous woman; persecuted by profligates; insulted by some of the baser creatures associated with her, to whom she was an object of envy. I offered her a home and the protection of a father—on the only terms which the world would recognize as worthy of me. My experience of her since our marriage has been the experience of unvarying goodness, sweetness and sense. She has behaved so nobly, in a trying position that I wish her (even in this life) to have her reward. I entreat her to make a second choice in marriage, which shall not be a mere form. I firmly believe that she will choose wisely and well, and that she will make the happiness of a man who is worthy of her—and that, as wife and mother, she will set an example of inestimable value in the social sphere that she occupies. In proof of the heartfelt sincerity with which I pay my tribute to her virtues, I add to this my will the clause that follows."

With the clause that followed Ernest was already acquainted.

"Will you now believe that I never loved till I saw your face for the first time?" said his wife. "I had no experience to place me on my guard against the fascination—the madness, some people might call it—which possesses a woman when all her heart is given to a man. Don't despise me, my dear! Remember that I had to save you from disgrace and ruin. Besides, my old stage remembrances tempted me. I had acted in a play in which the heroine did—what I have done! It didn't end with me as it did with her in the story. She was represented as rejoicing in the success of her disguise. I have known some miserable hours of doubt and shame since our marriage. When I went to meet you in my own person at the picture gallery—oh, what relief, what joy I felt when I saw how you admired me—it was not because I could no longer carry on the disguise. I was able to get hours of rest from the effort, not only at night, but in the daytime, when I was shut up in my retirement in the music-room, and when my maid kept watch against discovery. No, my love! I hurried on the disclosure because I could no longer endure the hateful triumph of my own deception. Ah, look at that witness against me, I can't bear even to see it!"

She abruptly left him.

The drawer that she had opened to take out the copy of the will also contained the false gray hair which she had discarded. It had only that moment attracted her notice. She snatched it up and turned to the fireplace.

Ernest took it from her before she could destroy it.

"Give it to me?" he said.

"Why?"

He drew her gently to his bosom and answered:

"I must not forget my old wife."—*Belgravia.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. It acts directly upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. Sold by Druggists.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

PIONEER LIFE.

Recollections of Early Days in the West.

BY DR. H. SCOTT, OF LANCASTER, O.

No. 35.

Elsewhere, in describing country, or rather frontier weddings, something has been said of falling in love and match-making, which need not be gone over again, generally. But everything was done differently then, and it cannot be worth while to say much about it, for nobody will do the same things in the same way again. There may have been match-making mammas in those days, but if there were, I knew nothing of them. Nobody ever made a match for me besides the parties immediately concerned; that I know. It may be that the way the match was made presently to be detailed, and the part taken in it by the girls, will not be approved by the modern youngsters; and it may not harmonize with the etiquet and the rules governing such matters in this latter part of the 19th century. I don't care what may be thought or said about it, and neither does it concern me what may be said about the old-time way of sparking the biggest part of the night with the candle blown out; it is my business to describe pioneer things as they were, literally—truthfully. But there is one thing I do say, and defy contradiction. There never has been on earth, in any country or age, a class of girls who excelled those of the log cabin era in making good and true wives and mothers, and never will be. And so, now, with this fearless affirmation, I repeat that in those primitive times of the West young people were pretty much left to make their own matches.

Rebecca and Rachel were full first cousins. Their mothers were sisters, and their fathers were brothers. There was just one month's difference in their ages, and they were five years older than myself. Rebecca was the first born. The mother of Rachel died when she was two weeks old, and the children were raised at the same breast by the mother of Rebecca. The living mother seemed to have the same affection for both. When the little girls got on foot they appeared *fac similes*. They were always dressed exactly alike and nobody pretended to tell them apart, and I remember to have heard the mother say that when the girls were small she was sometimes puzzled to make out which was her own, and that she had been obliged to resort to the expedient of putting a mark on her own child, by which she could readily discriminate between them. But she never lost sight of Rebecca by reason of a small mole close behind the left ear; but this was not casually visible.

I remember that at school I was afraid to address them for fear of speaking the wrong name, which mistake occurred every day by others. Even the teacher was perplexed, and often had to ask the name when one of them came up to recite. At last he adopted the convenience of pinning a piece of paper to one of their dresses; but this caused the children to laugh, so that Rachel, who wore the billet, was mortified, and he was obliged to take the paper off.

When the girls became young ladies the same uniformity in dress was continued, which was perplexing. There was not half an inch difference in their stature, nor five pounds in their weight. But perhaps the most remarkable fact in the similarity was, that their voices were precisely the same. They were both singers. They sang well, and both sang soprano, or tenor, as the air in music was then called. They both came to have beaux, and many a laughable joke got out by young fellows gallanting the girl he did not intend to, and in this way Rebecca and Rachel more than once got possession of each other's secrets. But this was all only a little bit of fun to be laughed over, as nothing very serious was talked over. But among all the young chaps who came to see the cousins, and take them to night meetings, singing schools, quiltings, spelling schools and the like, there was one who had learned to tell the girls apart, and boasted that they could not fool him. The sequel will show how well he was fortified.

William Ensley was an intelligent and good looking son of a well-to-do farmer residing about three miles distant from the home of the girls. He was moreover considerable of a beau. For the space of two three years he was a regular visitor at the house, and seemed to be about equally attentive to each of the cousins. His calls were always welcome, not alone by the girls, but the parents as well, for he stood well in the settlement. He gallanted them both indiscriminately as convenience or circumstances chanced. But his attentions kept up so long, and so markedly, at last became everybody's business, and everybody had something to say about it, and everybody wondered which of the girls he meant to marry, or whether either of them, and some ventured the not very complimentary "guess" that he didn't intend to marry either of them, and was probably just fooling with them both. Some of his friends took the liberty to tell him what they had heard whispered about, and to caution him to be on his guard. But he turned a close ear to it all, and pursued the even tenor of his way, not heeding in the least what people said or thought about things that concerned them not in the least. His visits and social relations to and with the family were in no way changed, and time continued to move on. There had never been the slightest jar in the relations of any or all of the parties. In the meantime William had erected a cabin out back of his father's field, and cleared and fenced a piece of ground, and put up a stable and other fixtures and appurtenances belonging to pioneer homes, and then it was all easily settled by the busy bodies; he was going to marry somebody else and bring her right there under the girls' noses, and then snap his fingers at them; they knew it, and it was nothing more than they had expected for some time back.

It was not known or believed that there had ever been one grain of jealousy between Rebecca and Rachel. On the contrary, never did two sisters live together more lovingly and confidingly. Each was believed to know the other's secrets, and her mind in all things. But they became restive, not through feelings of jealousy. They were far from being ignorant of the neighborhood gossip that had been going on at their expense. Their well-wishers, no less than mischief-makers, had spared no pains to let them know what was going on, and how everybody was talking. But they kept their own council, and laughed it all off, though they put their heads together and devised a plot, which, whatever anybody may think of it now, brought the matter to a focus, and settled everything to every body's satisfaction, and did great credit to the girls. In doing so they acted under the privileges of the times. It would not do now.

There was to be a night meeting on Sunday night some four miles away, and William had called a few days before to ask Rebecca if she would go, and she had consented. It was becoming thick twilight when the young man dashed up to the yard gate that opened into the lane, and hallooed, as the custom was. At once his partner, who was all ready, came tripping down through the yard with her sunbonnet on and her riding-skirt thrown over her arm, and proceeded to inform the swain that Rebecca was suffering with a severe headache and was unable to go out, and that she had asked her to take her place. William was sorry about the headache, but it was all perfectly right, and told her to hurry up, for they would be late, as he had been detained; and so, whirling his horse round by the side of a big stump, she mounted it, and throwing the skirt on behind the saddle, sprang on, and placing her arm around his waist for support, they set off down the lane at a lively gait.

But the young lady regarding the importance of taking time by the forelock, at once opened her mission. She reminded him of their long intimacy, and that as he had shown about equal attention to her and her cousin, she was aware, as he must be, that a good deal of gossip was afloat, which might prejudice them all, and that so far as she was concerned she claimed that it was due to them all that he should define his position, so that people's tongues might either find a rest, or somebody else to talk about. His reply was, in substance, substantially as follows:

"Rachel," he said, "you are right; I may have been indiscreet; I have respected you both; you have seemed like sisters. If I have ever given you reasons to think I had for you feelings different from those of sincere friendship, I shall deeply regret it. I love Rebecca alone; and although I have not yet told her so, I am going to, and shall ask her if she will be my wife." Rachel said that was all she wanted, and was entirely satisfactory.

About that time they arrived at the meeting-house, and turned out among the trees. She sprang to the ground, and after the horse was hitched to a limb, she took his arm, or he did hers, when they walked to the door where halts were broken, and they entered into the full flood of the light of a dozen of candles, and Rebecca looked full into the face of William and William looked full into the face of Rebecca. I suppose they both had a good meeting that night.

I was at the wedding. Rebecca and Rachel were both gray-headed grandmothers more than 30 years ago.

Humor.

THE SAD-EYED STRANGER.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Poor, sad-eyed stranger! There was about his humble mien, his tired look, his decayed-gentility clothes, that almost reached the mustard seed of charity that still remained, remote and lonely, in the empty vastness of my heart, notwithstanding I observed a portfolio under his arm and said to myself, Behold, Providence hath delivered his servant into the hands of another canvasser.

Well, these people always get one interested. Before I well knew how it came about, this one was telling me his story, and I was all attention and sympathy. He told it something like this:

My parents died, alas! when I was a little, sinless child. My uncle Ithuriel took me to his heart and reared me as his own. He was my only relative in the wide world; but he was good and rich and generous. He reared me in the lap of luxury. I knew no want that money could satisfy.

In the fullness of time I was graduated, and went with two of my servants—my chamberlain and my valet—to travel in foreign countries. During four years I flitted upon careless wing amid the beauteous gardens of the distant strand, if you will permit this form of speech in one whose tongue was ever attuned to poesy; and indeed I so speak with confidence, as one unto his kind, for I perceive by your eyes that you too, sir, are gifted with the divine inflation. In those far lands I reveled in the ambrosial food that fructifies the soul, the mind, the heart. But of all things, that which most appealed to my inborn esthetic taste was the prevailing custom there, among the rich, of making collections of elegant and costly rarities, dainty *objets de vertu*, and in an evil hour I tried to uplift my uncle Ithuriel to a plane of sympathy with this exquisite employment.

I wrote and told him of one gentleman's vast collection of shells; another's noble collection of meerschaum pipes; another's elevating and refining collection of undecipherable autographs; another's priceless collection of old china; another's enchanting collection of postage-stamps—and so forth and so on.

Soon my letters yielded fruit. My uncle began to look about for something to make a collection of. You may know, perhaps, how fleetly a taste like this dilates. His soon became a raging fever, though I know it not. He began to neglect his great pork business; presently he wholly retired and turned an elegant leisure into a rabid search for curious things. His wealth was vast, and he spared it not. First he tried cow-bells. He made a collection which filled five large salons, and comprehended all the different sorts of cow-bells that had ever been contrived, save one. That one—an antique, and the only specimen extant—was possessed by another collector. My uncle offered enormous sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete. His great heart breaks, he sells his hoard, he turns his attention to some field that seems unoccupied.

Thus did my uncle. He next tried brickbats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficulty supervened; his great heart broke again, he sold his soul's idol to the retired brewer who possessed the missing brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other relics of Primeval Man, but by and by discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expense. When his collection seemed at last perfect, a stuffed whale arrived from Greenland and an Aztec inscription from Cundurango regions of Central America that made all former specimens insignificant. My uncle hastened to secure these noble gem. He got the stuffed whale, but another collector got the inscription. A real Cundurango, as possibly you know, is a possession of such supreme value that, when once a collector gets it, he will rather part with his family than with it.

So my uncle sold out, and saw his darlings go forth, never more to return; and his coal-black hair turned snow-white in a single night.

Now he waited and thought. He knew another disappointment might kill him. He was resolved that he would choose things next time that no other man was collecting. He carefully made up his mind, and once more entered the field—this time to make a collection of echos.

"Of what?" said I.

"Echos, sir. His first purchase was an echo in Georgia that repeated four times; his next was a six-repeater in Maryland, his next was a nine-repeater in Kansas; his next was a 12-repeater in Tennessee, which he got cheap, so to speak, because it was out of repair, a portion of the crag which reflected it having tumbled down. He believed he could repair it at a cost of a few thousand dollars, and, by increasing the elevation with masonry, treble the repeating capacity; but the architect who undertook the job had never built an echo before, and so he utterly spoiled this one. Before he meddled with it, it used to talk back like a mother-in-law, but now it was only fit for the deaf and dumb asylum. Well, next he bought a lot of cheap little double-barreled echos, scatttered around over various States and Territories; he got them at 20 per cent. off by taking the lot. Next he bought a perfect Gatling gun of an echo in Oregon, and it cost a fortune, I can tell you. You may know, sir, that in the echo market the scale of prices is cumulative, like the carat-scale in diamonds; in fact the same phraseology is used. A single-carrt echo is worth but $10 over and above the value of the land it is on; a two-carat, or double-barreled echo is worth $30; a five-carat is worth $950; a 10-carat is worth $13,000 My uncle's Oregon echo, which he called the "Great Pitt Echo," was a 22-carat gem, and cost $316,000—they threw the land in, for it was 400 miles from a settlement.

Well, in themeantime my path was a path of roses. I was the accepted suitor of the only and lovely daughter of an English Earl, and was beloved to distraction. In that dear presence I swam in seas of bliss. The family were content, for it was known that I was sole heir to an uncle worth $5,000,000. However none of us knew that my uncle had become a collector, at least in anything more than a small way, for esthetic amusement.

Now gathered the clouds about my conscious head. That divine echo, since known to the world as the "Great Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Repetitions," was discovered. It was a 65-carat gem. You could utter a word and it would talk back at you for 15 minutes, when the day was otherwise quiet. But behold, another discovery was made at the same time: another echo collector was in the field. The two rushed to make the purchase. The property consisted of a couple of small hills with a shallow swale between, out yonder among the back settlements of New York State. Both men arrived on the ground at the same time, and neither knew the other was there. The echo was not all owned by one man; a person by the name of William Bolivar Jarvis owned the east hill, and a person by the name of Hardison J. Bledso owned the west hill; the swale between was the dividing line. So, while my uncle was buying Jarvis' for $3,285,000, the other was buying Bledso's hill for a shade over $3,000,000.

Now, do you perceive the natural result? Why, the noblest collection of echos on earth was forever and ever incomplete, since it possessed but one-half of the King echo of the universe. Neither man was content with this divided ownership, yet neither would sell to the other. There were jawings, bickerings, heart-burnings. And at last, that other collector, with a malignity which only a collector can feel toward a man and a brother, proceeded to cut down his hill.

You see, as long as he could not have the echo, he was resolved that nobody else should have it. He would remove his hill, and then there would be nothing to reflect my uncle's voice. My uncle remonstrated with him, but the man said, "I own one end of this echo; I choose to kill my end; you must take care of your own end yourself."

Well, my uncle got an injunction put on him. The other man appealed and fought it in a higher court. They carried it on up, clear up to the Supreme Court of the United States. It made no end of trouble there. Two of the Judges believed that an echo was personal property, because it was impalpable to sight and touch, and yet was purchasable, salable and, consequently, taxable; two others believed that an echo was real estate, because it was manifestly attached to the land, and was not removable from place to place; others of the Judges contended that an echo was not property at all.

It was finally decided that the echo was property; that the hills were property; that the two men were separate and independent owners of the two hills, but tenants in common in the echo; therefore, defendant was at full liberty to cut down the hill, since it belonged solely to him, but must give bonds in $3,000,000 as indemnity for damages which might result to my uncle's half of the echo. This decision also debarred my uncle from using defendant's hill to reflect his part of the echo, without defendant's consent; he must use only his own hill; if his part of the echo would not go under these circumstances, it was very sad, of course, but the court could find no remedy. The court also debarred defendant from using my uncle's hill to reflect his end of the echo, without consent. You see the grand result! Neither man would give consent, and so that astonishing and most noble echo had to cease from its great powers; and since that day that magnificent property is tied up and unsalable.

A week before my wedding day, while I was still swimming in bliss and the nobility were gathering from far and near to honor our espousals, came news of my uncle's death. He was gone; alas, my dear benefactor was no more. The thought surcharges my heart even at this remote day. I handed the will to the earl; I could not read it for the blinding tears. Ti earl read it; then he sternly said:

"Sir, do you call this wealth? But doubtless you do in your inflated country. Sir, you are left heir to a vast collection of echos—if a thing can be called a collection that is scattered far and wide over the huge length and breadth of the American continent. Sir, this is not all; you are head and ears in debt; there is not an echo in the lot but has a mortgage on it. Sir, I am not a hard man, but I must look to my child's interest; if you had but one echo which you could honestly call your own; if you had but one echo which was free from encumbrances, so that you could retire to it with my child, and by humble, painstaking industry cultivate and improve it, and thus wrest from it a maintenance, I would not say you nay; but I cannot marry my child to a beggar. Leave his side, my darling; go, sir, take your mortgage-ridden echos, and quit my sight forever."

My noble Celestine clung to me in tears, with loving arms, and swore she would willingly, nay, gladly marry me, though I had not an echo in the world. But it could not be. We were torn asunder; she to pine and die within the twelvemonth, I to toil through life's long journey, sad and lone, praying daily, hourly, for that release which shall join us together again in that dear realm where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Now, sir, if you will be so kind as to look at these maps and plans in my portfolio, I am sure that I can sell you an echo for less money than any man in the trade. Now this one, which cost my uncle $10 80 years ago, and is one of the sweetest things in Texas, I will let you have for—"

"Let me interrupt you," I said. "My friend, I have not had a moment's respite from canvassers this day. I have bought a sewing machine which I did not want; I have bought a map which is mistaken in all its details; I have bought a clock which will not go; I have bought a moth poison which the moths prefer to any other beverage; I have bought no end of useless inventions, and now I have had enough of this foolishness. I would not have one of your echoes if you were even give it to me. I would not let it stay on the place, I always hate a man that tries to sell me echos. You see this gun? Now take your collection and move on; let us not have bloodshed."

But he only smiled a sad, sweet smile, and got out some more diagrams. You know the result perfectly well, because you know that when you have once opened the door to a canvasser, the trouble is done, and you have got to suffer ignominious defeat.

I compromised with this man at the end of an intolerable hour. I bought two double barreled echos in good condition, and he threw in another, which he said was not salable because it only spoke German. He said:

"She was a perfect polyglot once, but somehow her palate got down."

Frozen Bliss.

Puck's Annual.

The ice was in his blond mustache,
The time she raised her lips to his;
The air was raw—the two were rash—
They froze together in that kiss.

And now, through all the Wintry days
They're fixed thus, calm and permanent,
Till Spring-time thaws the siege shall raise—
Meanwhile, they're th oroly content.

Two Methods of Reformation.

New Orleans Item.

The girl who less than a year ago married a man to reform him has sued her contract to the penitentiary authorities. If they don't do better than she did there is very little hope for him.

Witty Irony.

Evening Gazette.

"Yes," said the school girl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horse-shoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot."

A Royal Historian.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If Queen Victoria had not written her last book the world would never have known that on one memorable occasion the Queen's pony carriage had been upset and thereby John Brown had hurt his leg. How many equally important events in history have gone unrecorded because they lacked a Queen as a historian?

Avaricious Tactics.

Trans-Atlantic.

A rich miser has a niece whom he proclaims to be his unique heiress, but who has never seen any of his money.

"Your niece is 30 years old," says a friend, "you ought to do something towards getting her settled."

"Well," replied the miser, after reflection. "I will pretend to be ill."

Miscellany.

LITTLE ONES FOR A CENT.

Translated from the *Omnibus*: Wife—"I have for me just a tooth draw let." Husband, sighing—"The happy tooth! It is now entirely out of the reach of thy tongue."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A man may rise in this world and fall in the next.—*Whitehall Times.* And with the pavements in their present condition, a man may fall in this world and rise in the next.—*Merchant Traveler.*

An exchange says there are always more women than men in an insane asylum. It didn't seem to have time to look up the statistics and explain who sent them there. —*Bismarck Tribune.*

H. R. Till, a Georgia business man, recently died from dropsy. The physicians were afraid to perform any operation. They probably thought it would be an indictable offense to tap a Till.—*New York Graphic.*

The Chines New Year lasts two weeks, but the participants in its festivities never wind up with headache enough to stock a hospital. They stay sober like heathens, and never get drun as civilized gentlemen do.—*Bismarck Tribune.*

At a recent masquerade party in Washington among the characters given was that of an old maid. It was very naturally represented by a young actress, 28 years of age, who made her debut some time in ancient history.—*New-York Graphic.*

On Park row this morning we heard a gentleman say to an acquaintance: "Oh, yes, Chauncey is a good fellow, but unreasonable, and just as hot-headed as Vesuvius!" "Ah," replied the other, "you will lava joke. Let's go and get a drop of the crater!"—*Erratic Enrique.*

The New York *Sun*, speaking of the late Dr. John B. Wood, who was employed on that paper, says: "Every dollar that he made he earned." And from the fact that a fund is now being raised for his wife, who is left in a destitute condition, it must be inferred that every dollar he earned he spent.—*Norristown Herald.*

A prize problem in navigation.—Given: One Devil's bridge, one cold captain, one lookout who doesn't look out, a mate who does not comprehend an order and a warm state room; mix with three lighthouses, o steamship and 120 passengers; add a fresh gale and a supply of ignorance or stupidity, or both, sift out the intelligence supposed to exist in every pilot house, head the steamer for the nearest reef and calculate the result. —*Life.*

FANCIES OF FASHION.

Brilliant colors are the rage in Paris.

Bright gold is now considered the favorite color for evening wear.

Black tulle dotted chenille is exquisite over dresses of white satin.

Peacock green with metallic blue is a fashionable French combination.

A pretty watch chain consists of beads of lapis lazuli, separated with pearls.

Jet belts and belts of jet mingled with silver and steel beads are in favor.

A new machine has been invented in Paris for mounting kilt-pleated skirts.

White opera cloaks are frequently adorned with rich colored embroidery.

Feather fans with light tortoise-shell sticks are used for theaters and operas.

Chaudron, or reddish-brown copper, is a most popular color for evening dresses.

Very brilliant is a large screen fan covered with feathers of hummingbirds.

Frills of lace down the front of corsage are considered more elegant than buttons.

Sealskin mantles, long in front and short at the back, are edged with seal-pompons.

An elegant outdoor garment is the long black velvet paletot trimmed with bear-kin.

The best dressmakers no longer put puffed waistcoats or Moliere fronts on corsages.

Very elegant French ladies wear under-skirts of white cashmere or white satin at home.

Reception dresses are being made of cloth, with tabliers of Parisian velvet and flowers.

One of the favorite new greens for indoor and evening wear is the shade called cresson.

White velvet and lace bonnets for theatre wear are adorned with marabouts tipped with silver.

Reception of dinner toilets of cresson colored stuffs and silver are peculiarly novel and beautiful.

The close-fitting jacket opening over a *gilet* is a favorite outdoor garmet for young ladies in Paris.

For light mourning the capote of uncut velvet sometimes has a brim covered with diamonds of jet.

RECENT LITERATURE.

A LITTLE PILGRIM. Reprinted from Macmillan's Magazine. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

This little book by Mrs. Oliphant for *Macmillan's Magazine*, is one of the most exquisite things which she has ever written. The purity and beauty of its style accord well with the subject, which is the wonderful experiences of the "little pilgrim" as she is called—one of earth's children—who has passed from the seen into the unseen. Almost it seems while reading as if a glimpse into the beautiful other world was really given to us, as if indeed the mystery of a life to come was thoroly unfolded to our wondering gaze. No one can read it without feeling happier, even though he is conscious that it is the work of a vivid imagination. It is something that will bear reading more than once, for only so can the lessons which it teaches be reightly understood.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS. A Manual of Hygiene for Women and the Household. Illustrated. By Mrs. E. G. Cook, M.D. 12mo, extra cloth. $1.50. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

This is a sensible, motherly, sisterly book, written in a clear, plain, yet delicate style; a book which ought to be in the hands of all women, and girls old enough to need its counsel.

The work opens with a chapter on the importance of physical culture, which is followed by chapters on the bones and muscles, the brain and nervous system; the structure and care of the skin; hygiene and ventilation; intemperance; a chapter devoted to bread and butter, with a careful analysis of the process of digestion, in which this matter is made plain and practical. It is a handsome volume of over 300 pages, prettily bound.

PROSE MASTERPIECES FROM MODERN ESSAYISTS. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Three volumes prettily bound and enclosed in a neat box, came to us with this title. They contain essays from some of the best English and American writers. In one volume are thoughts from Ruskin, Lowell, Carlyle, Kingsley, Helps and McCaulay. In another can be found works of wisdom from Froude, Freeman, Gladstone Newman and Stephen. The third contains articles from Irving, Hurd, Lamb, DeQuincey, Landar, Thackeray, Emerson, Matthew Arnold and others. All of these authors are so well known that nothing more is necessary to recommend this collection to the reading public.

THE EPISTLE OF PAUL TO THE ROMANS. Explained by Matthew B. Riddle, D. D. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This is the sixth volume of the International Revision series. In its interpretation of the Epistle the author holds to that of Luther, while endeavoring, at the same time, to put the English reader in possession of the results of scholarly labor in this country. Prof. Riddle comes to the work he has done here after 15 years of special study devoted to this Epistle, and should be able to give everything in regard to it that the most earnest seeker after knowledge can desire.

THE WORDS OF CHRIST AS PRINCIPLES OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL GROWTH. By John Bascom, Author of "Philosophy of Religion," etc. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The object of this work is, the author tells us in his introduction, to inquire in what relations the words of Christ, as they have actually reached us, stand to the problems of life. He has endeavored to turn attention directly to the words of Christ, as holding the theory and the only sufficient theory of spiritual growth, the forces and the only sufficient forces wherewith to secure that growth. The book is well written, in a clear, lucid style, and as if the author was thoroly interested in his work.

LIFE OF HAYDN. By Louis Nohl. Translated from the German by George P. Upton. Published by Jansen, McClurg & Company, Chicago.

This volume not only contains a well-told story of the life of one whose musical compositions have endeared him to the whole world, but also an analysis of many of the musical creations of this master mind, and a tracing of the effect of his predecessors upon his artistic development. The work is exceedingly well done and must recommend the volume to all lovers of music and especially to all with whom Haydn's masterpieces are favorites.

The Camp Fire.

SKEDADDLE REMINISCENCES.

FIRST WEEK IN MARCH, 1862.

The long-delayed forward movement of the Army of the Potomac was begun by demonstrations to clear the right flank of the Rebel forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah. On the 26th of February the 28th Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. (afterward Gen.) Geary, occupied Harper's Ferry, and in the succeeding few days the remainder of Gen. Bank's forces concentrated in the Shenandoah Valley and advanced upon Winchester, which was evacuated by Stonewall Jackson, and occupied by Gen. Shields. This flanked the Rebel position at Manassas Gap, and Gen. Jo. Johnston abandoned it and fell back to the line of the Rappahannock.

Gen. Buell established his headquarters in Nashville on the 2d of March, and appointed Col. Stanley Matthews (now one of the Supreme Justices of the United States), of the 51st Ohio, Provost Marshal of the City, who speedily reduced its affairs to peaceful regularity. Gen. Buell started his divisions, as fast as they were refitted, to join Gen. Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing.

The calamities which had befallen the Rebels in Kentucky and Tennessee now excited them to the utmost, and they made extraordinary efforts to recover their lost ground. The Governor of Mississippi issued a proclamation calling upon every man capable of bearing arms to put himself in readiness to go into camp. He put in operation a machinery for drafting all that could be made to do duty. The Governor of Arkansas issued a proclamation drafting into immediate service every man in the State subject to military duty, and requiring him to respond within 20 days. The Governor of Tennessee did the same, and the result of all their efforts was the raising of an immense force, which played quite an important part during the Summer.

On the 4th of March the gunboats Louisville, Carondelet, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Lexington, with four mortar boats, and transports carrying the 43d, 27th and 46th Illinois, and parts of the 71st and 54th Ohio, started from Cairo to attack Columbus, the much-vaunted "Gibraltar of the West." When they arrived there they found the Rebels had evacuated it without a fight, and that it was in peaceable possession of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, which had marched overland to the rear.

An army had been formed early in the Winter, to move against the Missouri, Arkansas and Texas Rebels, and their Indian allies, who, under the command of Sterling Price, Van Dorn, Ben McCullough, and Albert Pike had been carrying on very active operations ever since the battle of Wilson's Creek and the capture of Lexington. The army was officially termed the "Army of the Southwest," and was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. It consisted of four divisions commanded by Gens. Sigel, Asboth, and Jeff. C. Davis, and Col. E. A. Carr. Its effective strength was 10,500 men and 49 pieces of artillery.

Starting from Rolla in January, it advanced rapidly against the Rebels, who fell back without any serious resistance into Arkansas, and finally to the Boston Mountains, where reinforcements were received, raising their fighting strength to at least 20,000 men, of whom 4,000 or 5,000 were Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, under the command of Albert Pike. On the 2d of March Van Doru, who had been put in supreme command of the Rebels, turned on the pursuers, who had become somewhat widely separated by the pursuit. Gen. Curtis was informed of his danger on the 5th, and began energetic movements to concentrate. The portion of the Rebel army under McCullough got around his right flank however, and established themselves in his rear, compelling him to face about. He was in a strong position on a range of hills fronting north, and called Pea Ridge. The battle began on the 7th with a furious attack on Carr's division, which was at last driven back after a stubborn resistance, lasting all day. At the same time McCullough had fallen upon Sigel, and at first gained a considerable advantage, but Davis coming to Sigel's assistance, the Rebels were severely beaten, and McCullough and his next in command—McIntosh—killed.

The night that came on was bitterly cold, and the armies were so close together that no fires could be lighted. The prospect looked very gloomy for the Union forces, who had lost 1,000 men, and were surrounded by a vastly superior force of the enemy.

The battle was re-opened all along the line the next morning as the sun rose, by an attack of the Union artillery, seconded by the infantry. The compact columns of the Rebels, which had been formed for assault, were terribly torn by the concentrated fire of the guns which Sigel had massed, and soon began to give way. At the first sign of this the Union infantry advanced resolutely, and then a general charge was ordered along the whole line, which drove the Rebels from the field.

The Union loss was 213 killed, 926 wounded, and 134 captured. The Rebels lost, besides their Generals—McCullough and McIntosh—a much greater number of killed and wounded, and nearly 1,000 prisoners.

FIRST WEEK IN MARCH, 1863.

Nothing doing by any of the great armies.

FIRST WEEK IN MARCH, 1864.

Nothing doing by either of the great armies.

FIRST WEEK IN MARCH, 1865.

The Army of the Potomac, slowly continuing the fatal movement to the left, which it had begun in the Wilderness nearly a year before, was threatening the last of the Rebel communications, upon which depended the continuance of the occupancy of Richmond and Petersburg. It was now watching Lee with unremitting vigilance, to prevent his suddenly marching out of his intrenchments, and joining forces with Jo Johnston, fall with crushing force upon Sherman, then somewhere in the interior of North Carolina. The Rebels, on the other hand, were still building works to their right, to confront the extension of the Union left, and had a line of embankments 37 miles long, without counting angles or curves.

On the 27th of February Gen. Sheridan moved up the Shenandoah Valley from Winchester, with a superb column of 10,000 cavalrymen, to make the final campaign in that war-swept region. His troopers were in two divisions—one of the First, of 5,047 men under Gen. Devin, and the Third, of 4,840, under Gen. Custer. Sheridan's orders were to destroy the railroad and canal, and either return to Winchester or join Sherman in North Carolina. March 2, he found his old enemy, Early, confronting him at Waynesboro, with between 2,000 and 3,000 men. Custer charged immediately, broke the Rebel line, and captured all of Early's wagons and subsistence, tents and ammunition, 17 flags, 11 guns, and 1,600 men. Early, and the other Rebel Generals barely escaped capture by flight through the woods.

Very heavy rains made it impossible for Sheridan to reach Lynchburg before help could get there, and he turned his attention to destroying the railroads and canals, which he did with a terrible thoroness. He then turned, and by a daring movement, made his way to Grant before Petersburg, and got himself in position to play a momentous part in the grand closing of the hunt around Lee.

CHRONOLOGY.

1862.

March 1, Skyestown, Mo—7th Cavalry and 10th Infantry, Illinois.

March 2, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn—U S Gunboat Lexington and Tyler and 52d Illinois.

March 3, Near Madrid, Mo—5th Iowa, 52th Indiana, 26th and 63d Ohio Infantry; and 2d Michigan and 7th Illinois Cavalry.

March 5, Occoquann, Va—Reconnoitring party of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Mar 6, 6, 7, 8, Pea Ridge, Ark—This includes engagements at Bentonville on the 6th, Leetown on the 7th and Elkhorn Tavern on the 8th; troops engaged were 25th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 44th, and 56th Illinois, 2d, 3d, 12th, 19th, 17th, 24th, and Phelps' Missouri, 9th, 16th, and 22d Indiana, and 4th and 9th Iowa, 3d Iowa, 3d and 37th Illinois, and 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th Missouri Cavalry, Batteries B and F 2d Missouri Light Artillery, 1st Ohio Battery, 1st Indiana Battery, and Battery A 3

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the PAPER. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The PAPER'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for his department should never be written on the same sheet containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

H. A. H., Christina, Pa.: Address James Taylor, taxidermist, 1,916 Callowhill street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sub., Vandalia, Mich.: Should not a widow be addressed by her Christian name?

Yes.

B. W. V., Unionville, Iowa: Will the story published some time ago in the TOLEDO BLADE, "A Fire of Infantrymen," ever be published in book form,

Yes.

D. H., Dunkirk, O.: Are there any guide-books for travelers giving the names of all the railroads?

Yes; send 25 cents to D. Appleton & Co., New York, for "Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide."

F. M. B., Deansville, N. Y.:

1. Please describe the local option law. 2. Are there any Territories likely to be admitted as States this year?

1. There is no local option law in this State now. The Standard Oil Legislature killed it. 2. No.

J. V., Galesburg, Mich.:

Is there an insurance company which insures for five, 10 or any number of years, and at the end of that time pays the amount to the person insured?

Yes, nearly all insurance companies issue endowment policies. Any insurance agent can give you the particulars.

W. S. T., Morgantown, Ky.:

1. What were the political views of Miss Pitts prior to her marriage to Fred Douglass? What negress have been elected to office on the Democratic ticket? 3. Where can I find a book containing the romance that appeared in the New York Tribune about 15 years ago, with the title, "Mercantoe," an Indian story?

1. Woman suffrage advocate. 2. Very few. 3. Haven't the least idea.

W. W., Shawnee, O.:

What is the County Seat of Webster County, W. Va.? Give a short description of it.

Webster Court House. The County is drained by Gauley and Elk Rivers, area about 400 square miles. The surface is generally very hilly. Iron ore and bituminous coal are abundant. Chief productions, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, butter, wool and tobacco. Population, 3,297.

W. H. G., Sterling, Ia.:

1. What is the funded debt of the State of Iowa at the present time? 2. What States allowed their soldiers to vote while in the field? 3. What are entitled from voting for Gen McClellan in 1864 by the orders of any officer while in the field?

1. About $245,000. 2. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, New York and Minnesota. 3. Think not

A. W. D., Conkling, Mo.:

1. Where can I procure a cheap edition of W. H. Prescott's Historical Works? 2. Also a cheap edition of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"? 3. What is the title of J. G. Blaine's new book? 4. When will it be published, and at what price? 5. Is Blaine the author of a book entitled "Medical Logic?"

1. 2. Try Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O. 3. Twenty Years in Congress. 4. Do not know. Watch the advertising columns of the BLADE. 5. No.

G. M. G., Cleveland, O.:

I heard a dispute a few days ago between two gentlemen. One of them said a surgical operation had been performed separating them before they died. The other declared no such operat on ever was performed; that they died simultaneously. Which was correct?

If you mean Chang and Eng, there was no operation performed. Chang died some time during the night; when Eng awoke and found his brother dead, the fright and nervous shock produced a fatal syncope.

D. E. T., Malden, W. Va.: 1. The Baptists have publication societies in Philadelphia, Charleston, Nashville and elsewhere. 2. We do not know who is the publisher of the book you inquire for. (Other questions have been answered several times.)

J. P. W., (no Postoffice):

1. Can a soldier make an application for a pension without employing an attorney? 2. If so, to what officer will he apply and how will he procure the proper blanks?

1. Yes. 2. Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., for blanks.

L. W. Drake, Science Hill, Ky.:

Was Gen. Jackson fined for fighting the battle of New Orleans? If he was, how did it happen?

On his arrival in New Orleans Jackson declared martial law. A member of the Louisiana Legislature assailed Jackson by a newspaper publication; Jackson ordered his arrest; Judge Hall granted a writ of habeas corpus; Jackson arrested the Judge and sent him out of the City. Three days after the battle the news of peace arrived, when Judge Hall ordered the arrest of Jackson, on a charge of contempt of Court. He was tried, and the Judge fined him $1,000.

S. S., White's Creek, Tenn.:

1. What caused the bolt in the Charleston Convention in 1860? 2. At what election were negroes first allowed to vote? 3. When and upon what conditions were ex-Rebels first allowed to vote?

1. The question of slavery. 2. The 15th amendment to the Constitution was declared ratified March 30, 1870; the Presidential election of 1872 was, therefore, the first in which negroes had a voice in all the States, although they had previously voted in a number of States. 3. September 7, 1867, President Johnson proclaimed an amnesty which relieved nearly all the white inhabitants of the Southern States from any liability to confiscation of property, and restored to them the right of suffrage.

W. W., Locust Mount, Tenn.:

Is a man that produces tobacco allowed to twist and sell it to the amount of $100?

Farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth at retail directly to consumers to an amount not exceeding $100 annually. The special tax of a dealer in manufactured tobacco is not required from any farmer, planter or lumberman who furnishes such tobacco only as rations or supplies to his laborers or employes in the same manner as other supplies are furnished by him to them, provided that the aggregate of the supplies of tobacco so furnished shall not exceed 100 pounds in quantity in any one special tax year; but such farmer, planter or lumberman shall not be, at the same time he is furnishing supplies, engaged in the general business of selling dry goods, groceries, etc., in the manner of a merchant or storekeeper to others than his own employes.

C. P., Piquabock, Conn.:

Please give the method by which iron is galvanized and tinned.

The difference between galvanized plates, so-called and sheet-tin, is, that the latter is sheet iron covered with a thin coating of block tin, while the former is sheet iron covered with a thin coating of zinc. To effect the latter result, the iron plates are first immersed in a bath of equal parts of sulphuric or muriatic acid and water used warm. They are then scrubbed with emery or sand, after which they are immersed in a preparing bath of equal parts of saturated solutions of chloride of zinc and chloride of ammonium, from which bath they are directly transposed to the fluid metallic bath, consisting of 20 chemical equivalents of zinc to one of mercury, to which are added from five to six ounces of sodium. As soon as the iron has attained the temperature of this hot fluid bath, which is only 680° Fahrenheit, it may be removed, and will then be found to be thoroly coated with zinc. Care should be taken not to leave the plates too long in this bath, as its affinity for iron is such that they may become dissolved. It is safer to let the bath previously act on some wrought iron, so that it dissolves a portion of it, in order to satisfy its great appetite for this metal.

R. E. T., Spruce Grove, Pa.:

Who invented spectacles, and when?

It is not definitely known. They were invented some time during the 13th century, some say by Alexander di Spina, a Florentine monk, while others claim that the first hint of their construction and use was derived from the writings of Roger Bacon.

E. S. P., Summerfield, O.:

What was the "wax of the candleberry" exported to France from Louisiana in 1700?

Candleberry myrtle, wax myrtle, tallow tree or bayberry, is a small tree or shrub, a native of the United States. Its berries, when ripe, are covered with a greenish white wax, which is collected by boiling them and skimming it off. It is afterwards melted and refined. This is the wax you ask about.

A. H. D., Central City, Col.:

1. What is latent heat, and how produced? 2. What causes anchor ice that is formed in the bed of streams under the water?

1. Hidden heat—that is, heat which is not perceptible to our senses. We are taught by philosophy that all bodies contain heat. 2. Ice forms at the bottom of running streams because there is less motion there; and, perhaps, because the water is in contact with solid rocks or pebbles, which have a cold surface.

J. H. W., Linesville, Pa.:

S. H. W., York, Pa., asks who Job's father was, and you say you had sent out a reporter to hunt up his descendants, etc. Please call in your reporter and look in Genesis, 46th chapter, 15th verse, and it will tell you that he was the son of Issachar: also in first Chronicles, 7th chapter and 1st vere. He is there called Jashub. Issachar was the fifth son of Jacob and Leah.

This may be satisfactory to "J. H. W.," but it failed to convince a great number of eminent writers, some of whom asserted that it never has been determined with exactitude who was the author of the Book of Job, nor when he lived, while others have given Solomon himself the credit of its composition.

M. I. C., Custer, Neb.:

Please tell me if the inventor of Colt's revolver was a boy, and if he was an American.

Samuel Colt was born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814, and died there January 10, 1862. He ran away from home when 15 years of age, and shipped on an East India voyage. After his return, under the assumed name of Dr. Coult, he lectured on chemistry in the United States and Canada. The first model of his revolver (of wood) was made in 1829; when 21 he took out his first patent for revolving firearms, securing patents in England and France, and a company was formed at Paterson, N. J., which suspended in 1842. During the Mexican war he commenced to manufacture at Hartford, where he acquired an immense fortune.

E. B. F., Frankkin, N. Y.:

What became of the four conspirators of the assassination of Pres. Lincoln?

They were all sentenced to imprisonment at Dry Tortugas—Mudd and Arnold for life, and Spangler and O'Laughlin for six years. O'Laughlin was made ill by the fright and excitement of his arrest and trial and died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., two years and six months after being convicted. The President issued an order that his remains be delivered to his mother, and they were brought North and interred. Just before his retirement, Pres. Johnson pardoned the rest. While at Dry Tortugas that part of Florida was visited by the scourge of yellow fever. Dr. Mudd was a successful physician. The post medical officer was stricken and died. Dr. Mudd immediately took charge of the hospital and served most faithfully until the plague had abated. Arnold and Spangler made themselves useful as nurses. They worked night and day, and strangely enough none of the three took the fever. Their conduct during the epidemic was considered sufficient reason for their pardon. Dr. Mudd returned to his home near Surrattsville, Md., where he resumed his practice, and died about a year and a half ago. Arnold and Spangler disappeared and have never been heard from since.

Inquirer, Toledo, O.:

When did the war exist between Ohio and Michigan, in consequence of the disputed boundary in the northwestern Counties? Please give a brief account of it.

This "cruel war" took place in 1835, and the last "pitched battle" was fought during the wee sma' hours of September 7. When Michigan became a Territory, with a Legislative Council, she had the audacity to claim a strip of territory about nine miles wide; the inhabitants of the disputed district were divided in their preferences, both parties tried to establish jurisdiction, both held elections and collected taxes. Of course such a state of affairs could not continue. In June, 1835, the County of Lucas was formed. This added fresh fuel to the fire. Robert Lucas, then Governor of Ohio, directed that Court should be held in Toledo on the 7th of September, and called on the militia to protect the Court officials. The Governor of Michigan called on his trusty warriors, and about 300 sprang to arms. Col. Vanfleet, commanding about 100 Ohio patriots, conducted the Judges to a point near the school house, under cover of night, where they opened Court between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. A Clerk, Sheriff, and three County Commissioners were appointed, when the lights were extinguished, and the Court and militia fell back to the south side of the disputed line, the Clerk depositing the records in the crown of his hat. The sleepy Michiganders were quartered near by to arrest the Judges, but the wideawake Ohioans established jurisdiction without losing a man. Congress now took the matter in hand, and again Ohio won the victory.

C. A. C., Battle Creek, Mich.:

Give a brief biography of Crittenden, the great compromiser, and what provisions did he offer in regard to slavery? 2. What and where are the Dry Tortugas? 3. Are the iron clads used by England monitors?

1. He was born in 1786; served in the war of 1812; admitted to the bar and elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1816; United States Senator in 1817-19; again in 1835-41; Attorney General under Harrison; resigned and resumed his seat in the Senate in 1842; re-elected for six years in 1843, but in 1848 was efected Governor, which office he held until his appointment as Attorney General by Pres. Fillmore in 1850; again elected United States Senator in 1855. In early life Mr. Crittenden belonged to the Republican and subsequently to the Whig party, and always favored a protective policy. He opposed the annexation of Texas, and the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution in 1856, and the Lecompton Constitution in 1858. He proposed the plan known as the Crittenden Compromise, prohibiting slavery north of 36° 30', admitting new States with or without slavery, and prohibiting the abolition of slaver/ in the District of Colombia while it existed in Virginia or Maryland. He re-entered Congress in July, 1861; participated in the chief debates, and was an ardent Union man, but opposed confiscation, emancipation, and the enlistment of negroes. He was an excellent debater, and was considered the patriarch of the Senate. He died at Frankfort July 26, 1863. 2. A group of 10 islets in Monroe County, Fla. 3. Nearly all the British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, and in a number the ramming power is made the principal object.

L. S., Reel Mountain, Col.:

Please give length and breadth of the Great Eastern; also carrying capacity.

We are getting a little tired of answering this question, and propose to dispose of it now, for six months, at least. We copy from Prebie's "History of Steam Navigation:"

Length of upper deck	692 feet.
Length between perpendiculars	680 "
Breadth across paddle-boxes	118 "
Breadth of hull	83 "
Depth from deck to keel	58 "
Number of decks	4
Number of masts	6
Diameter of masts	12 ft. 9 in. to 13 " 6 "
Quantity of canvass under full sail	6,500 sq. yards.
Number of anchors	10
Number of boats	20
Tonnage (old measurement)	32,500 tons
Storage for coal	6,000 "
Capacity for coal-bunkers	12,000 "
Draught of water, unladen	15 ft. 6 in.
Draught of water, laden	30 feet.
Number of water-tight compartments	12
Number of boilers	6
Funnels to each boiler	12
Length of boiler	18 ft. 6 in.
Number of auxiliary engines	4
Number of donkey-engines	10
Total horse power, about	12,000
Number of passengers (first-class)	800
Number of passengers (second-class)	2,000
Number of passengers (Third-class)	1,200
Aggregate length of saloons and berths	330 ft
Number of saloons	10
Length of principal saloon	100 ft.
Width	60 "
Height	12 "
Length of berths	14 "
Width of "	7 to 8 ft.
Height of "	7 ft 4 in.

The length of Noah's ark was 300 cubits, its breadth 50 cubits, and its hight 30 cubits. The Scripture "cubit," as stated by Sir Isaac Newton, is 20 inches and about 69-100. Reducing these to English feet, and calculating the tonnage after the old law, we have approximately the following table:

	Noah's Ark according to Sir Isaac Newton.	Great Eastern.
Length between perpendiculars	513.69	680.00
Breadth	85.94	83.00
Depth	51.56	58.00
Keel or length for tonnage	684.59	692.00
Tonnage according to old law	18,931	22,000

J. T. M., Edison, O.:

In giving the depth of water at Cincinnati, is it measured from bottom of stream or from low water mark.

Low water mark, we understand.

Inquirer, Shawnee, Ohio:

1. Please give in your correspondents' column the present duty on tea? 2. Also the tariff on January 1, 1883?

1. Tea is now on the free list. 2. Free.

Sub., Marlin, Texas:

1. What is the meaning of the word "picayune?" 2. Is the Archbishop of Canterbury a Roman Catholic? If not, of what religion is he? 3. How old is the Town of Opelousas, La.? 4. What is the meaning of the word "creole?" 5. Is there a premium on American silver coin of the denomination of 50 cents bearing the dates 1800 and 1810?

1. A small coin of the value of 6¼ cents. 2. No; Protestant Episcopal. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the Primate of England, and his income is over £15,000 a year. 3. Do not know. 4. One born within or near the tropics, of any color, Webster says. Are there no dictionaries in Texas? 5. Are you sure you have one coined in 1830? No premium, so far as we know.

Q. R., Peck's Run, W. Va.:

1. From what is the term "dog-days" derived? 2. Why is the 2d of February called ground-hog day? 3. Is the tomb of Garfield guarded yet? 4. When is the best time to sow orchard grass seed?

1. Sirius, or the dog star, the largest and brightest of all the stars, was, in ignorance, supposed by the ancients to be the occasion of the extreme heat and diseases incident to dog-days, which were 40 in number—20 before and 20 after the rising of the star. This star is situated in the mouth of Canis Major—a group of stars having a fancied resemblance to a dog. Hence the origin of the term "dog-days." 2. There is an old tradition in most parts of Europe to the effect that a fine Candlemas day (2d of February) portends a severe winter. In Scotland the prognostication is expressed in the following distich:

"If Candlemas is fair and clear,
There'll be twa winters in the year."

It was easy for the other tradition, (that the ground-hog came out ot his winter quarters on this day and looked for his shadow), to spring up and come down side by side with the former. 3. Yes. 4. Clover and orchard grass should always be sown together, in the early Spring.

Reader, Washington, Pa., writes: "In answering the question in the BLADE of January 24, as to what causes the humming of telegraph wires, I think you are mistaken as to its being caused by electricity. I live near where there are three sets of wires passing my house, and have given attention to the 'music' of the wires at different times. My opinion is that it is caused by the wind acting on the wires upon the same principle that it does on the cords of Æolian harps. When it is perfectly calm the wires are quiet. They hum more in cold weather when the wires are contracted and taut, and when the wind is blowing across the wires at considerable of an angle. The wires are quiet a great deal of the time and are charged with electricity all the time. If the wind blows along the wires it makes no noise. Sometimes the noise is a great deal louder than others and a higher pitch, and even different wires on the same poles will make sounds of different pitch, owing to different tension. The same can be shown by taking two small wedges and fastening a long horse hair or fine cord, diagonally across the crevice between the upper and lower sash of a window so that the air coming in at the crevice will act on the hair or thread. It will create a humming varying in sound according to the force or the wind and the tension of the cord."

"J. A., Holley, N. Y., writes: "In the BLADE of January 24 is an article on the material and making of grafting wax. I have another recipe of the same materials, but in different proportions, which I can recommend, having used it for 25 years: Four parts common resin, two tallow, and one pure beeswax; break these as fine as you can to hasten melting; cook for one-half hour, that the parts may become well united; failing in this the resin appears in blisters when worked, which seriously injures it. Pour the mixture in cold water to give it that consistency that it can be handled, then use any greasy substance, free from salt, upon the hands, to prevent sticking, and a kind of candy-pull operation fits it for use. The manner of applying the wax by T. H. requires some practice, but is simple and correct. An expert will pinch off his ball for cap, and spin his thread for sides of stub very rapidly. Do not fail in covering the foot of the graft and opening in stub. One pound of wax will cover from 50 to 100 stubs. One item further: In cutting scions for apple grafting, select good, strong bearing trees. As late as the middle of March will do to cut them. Grafting may be done almost any time when you can work, but April and May is the best time."

Delayed Subscriptions.

[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their present address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.

Letter containing 30c., postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name or order.

Letter containing 25 cents, no address, signed Th. G. Gay.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed C. B. Throckmorton—three of the papers to go to Providence, no State given.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed Wm. McGowen.

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.

If J. I. Page, of Perry, will give his full address we will comply with his request.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed T. Reynolds.

Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.

Letter containing $1, no name or address.

Letter containing $1, signed R. E. Sherwood, no address.

Letter containing $2, signed A. I. Nichols, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Elmwood, no State and no name signed.

Letter containing 90c, signed J. L. Wells, per H. S. Stone, P. M., no address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked Aurora, Ind., no order or name.

Letter containing $1, dated at Sylvan Grove Kan., no name signed.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed J. S. Gray, box 277.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Joshua Crapser.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed J. F. L. Ellis.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.

Letter containing $2, dated at Lemont, no State, signed H. Martinson.

Letter containing $1, dated at Washington, no State, signed W. N. Cobb.

Letter containing $1, dated at Delaware, no State, signed H. R. Carpenter.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Eureka, no State, signed Frank Hazelton.

Letter containing $1, dated at Chardon, no State, signed N. Collins.

Letter containing $1, dated at Dexter, no State, signed G. W. Reed.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed J. H. Pinkerton.

Letter containing money order No. 3,165 for $1, postmarked Halsey, Oregon, no order or name.

Letter containing money order No. 1,565 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.

Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.

Letter containing money order No. 15,940 for $1, postmarked Montgomery City, Mo., no order or name.

J. F. L. Ellis must give us his address before we can send his paper.

Letter containing $1, no date, paper for B. B. Hall, signed C. Miller, P. M.

Letter containing $1, dated at Hamilton, no State, signed J. S. Walpole.

Letter containing $1, dated at Rugby, no State, signed C. A. Clark.

Letter containing $1, dated at Clarksfield, no State, signed J. N. Barnum.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed J. B. Pike.

Letter containing $1, dated at West Newton, no State, signed E. T. Wiswall.

Letter containing $1, dated at Blue Creek, no State, signed Jacob Pike, P. M.

Letter containing 90c., dated at Blountsville, no State, signed Daniel Swoveland.

Letter containing $1, dated at Springfield, no State, signed F. G. Wilson.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed H. W. McCarty.

Letter containing $1, dated at Meadow Run, no State, signed Phillip Baar.

Letter containing $1, dated at Tracy, no State, signed Fred. N. Slover.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed James Culbertson.

Letter containing $1, dated at Ravenna, no State, signed A. Breton, P. M.; paser to go to Ruth Evens.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed W. Y. Smith.

Letter containing $1, dated at Murray, no State, signed C. H. Ross.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Every Soldier disabled in service and in line of duty, by wound, injury or disease, Dependent Widow, Minor Children, Parent or Brother, if minor brothers and sisters of soldiers, whose death was due to military service, entitled to Pensions. Widows of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of Last Regular Army, and Widows of Officers of Marine Corps, entitled to Pensions. Officers, soldiers and sailors of Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, disabled by reason of disease contracted in the service, entitled to Pensions. Fees in pension cases, $10. Address, with stamp for reply, Lock Box 2,000, Washington, D. C.

E. S. Russell & Co., 121 Nassau St., Washington, D. C.

The Grants in Clover.

New York Letter in Hartford Times.

I see, by the way, that one of Gen. Grant's sons, Ulysses, jr., has been getting a $150,000 house. The one the head of the family occupies cost $110,000. Soon after Jesse Grant married the daughter of ex-Sen. Chaffee he received his father-in-law's house worth about $75,000. Whether Fred Grant has a fine house of his own or not I can't at the moment say. But the Grants have certainly done well in New York. No other family has done as well in so short a time. Both financially and socially they are very near the top. Two-thirds of the social leaders think it a very great honor to have any of the Grants at a dinner or a reception, and probably it is. Anyway, the luster of the name goes very far.

Old Stephen Girard.

Boston Globe.

Stephen Girard was a meaner man in his daily economics and methods than Gould or Vanderbilt. He was harsh to his wife, delighted in small and sordid pursuits to make a few more cents while he was worth millions, and yet there was an independence of character about him agreeable to think upon. In that old Quaker City, where there was but little toleration of opinion, he named his packet ships "Helvetius" and "Rousseau," the dreamers and social revolutionists of Europe. There must have been something consistent about Girard, for he threw all his property at last into a College for orphans, which is still a working beneficence.

A Combination for Luck.

Philadelphia Times.

Watterson Hall, Morrisonville, Carlisle County, Ky., would be a good place for the Democratic convention.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Prompt in dealing with all diseases of this is of the utmost importance. The of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

INVESTMENTS.

WITH

FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl.

GOVERNMENT BOND

Issued in 1864, which bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY,

Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no blanks. The three highest prizes amount to

200,000 FLORINS,
30,000 FLORINS,
15,000 FLORINS,

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 20 florins. The next drawing takes places on the

1st of March, 1884,

And every bond Bought of us on or before the 1st of March, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon at that date. Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and including $5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing.

For orders, circulars or any other information address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
160 Fulton St., corner Broadway, New York City.

N. B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

☞ The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

AGENTS WANTED.

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Sam ples free. Taylor Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O

$65 A MONTH & board for 3 live Young men or ladies, in each County. Address W. F. ZIEGLER & Co., Philadelphia.

$250 A MONTH, Ag'ts wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. Sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents for the beautiful book "Mother Home and Heaven." Best work of its kind ever published. A choice volume, elegantly illus. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. Treat, 166 Clark st., Chicago

WANTED, Agents in every State and County for TRAVELS IN MEXICO. By FREDERICK A. OBER. The most interesting and Valuable work on Mexico ever published. Fully illustrated with two hundred engravings and maps. Complete in one volume. Send for circulars and terms to the publishers. ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston.

THE CREAM OF ALL BOOKS OF ADVENTURE.

PIONEER HEROES AND DARING DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero-explorers and fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times of the pioneers. Lives and Exploits of Daniel Boone, Kenton, Bowie, Crockett, Carson, Fremont, Bridger, Crawford, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill and Others. Fascinating reading and grand stories of daring. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED with 175 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced and best anything to sell. Scammell & Co., Box 4031, Philadelphia or St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RARE Photos of Beautiful Ladies. Set of three, $1.00. No stamps. T. Aldershawp, Salem, Mass.

DEITZ SEED CORN. Early Mammoth double-eared yellow Field Corn; the best of 20 years' selection. 3 lbs. by mail, paid, $1.00; one peck, here, $1.00; one bushel, $3.00; five bushels, $10; 100 bus., $130; sample, 10 cts. G. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

BROWN, EAGER & CO., GENERAL BOOK DEALERS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

We can send, post-paid by mail, any book in print. Write us for information about any book you want. Reference, Toledo Blade.

SOUTH WEST MINNESOTA LANDS J. H. DRAKE

SAMPLES OF FOUR SIZES Sent by mail ON RECEIPT OF 35 Cents. Agents wanted Everywhere.

FAMILY LIBRARY

MONTHLY PARTS.

The LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST, and MOST INTERESTING MAGAZINE ever published. Each Part CONTAINS NEW NOVELS, STORIES and POETRY by best authors, and more for the money than any other publication. Price 15 cents per copy. Yearly $1.80, paid by 12 numbers, or part. Invoiced on receipt of price by The Home Company, 30 and 32 Vesey St., N. Y.

FAMILY LIBRARY

CUTICURA

A POSITIVE CURE

FOR EVERY FORM OF *Skin and Blood Disease,*

FROM

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifier.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

MUSIC.

STRACHAUER'S

CHURCH MUSIC

For Quartet and Octet Choirs.

MR. HERRMANN STRACHAUER, whose pure and elevated taste, and decided talent as a composer well fit him for the task, has there given us, in an octavo book of 170 pages, 26 very beautiful quartets, in the form of the higher church music. Half are his own, and half arrangements from the great masters. Choir leaders will find this a treasure. Price in Boards, $1.00.

Ludden's Pronouncing Dictionary of Musical TERMS ($1.25) in all languages, is a most handy and convenient book for all musical people.

READING FOR THE MUSICAL MILLION is found in Ditson & Co.'s most interesting BOOKS OF MUSICAL LITERATURE, every year more popular, and worthy of purchase for PUBLIC LIBRARIES, and by all students of music. **Lives of Beethoven** ($1.50); **Gottschalk** ($1.25); **Chopin** ($1.25); **Handel** ($2); **Mendelssohn** ($1.25); **Rossini** ($1.50); **Schumann** ($1.25); **Mozart** ($1.50); **Von Weber** (2 vols., each $1.25) and many others. Send for lists.

WAR SONGS. (50 cents). Everybody is singing them. Immensely popular book.

GUITAR AT HOME. ($2). New, large and fine collection of bright and popular music. Lists furnished. Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 BROADWAY, New York.

MEDICAL.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

DR. BOWES. Successful Specialist Reports cures given to the cases of young men. Medicines sent everywhere. Write your case, enclosing stamp, Myers Block, Toledo, Ohio.

ASTHMA Samples of Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief sent free to any who send. Immediate relief guaranteed.

50c. and $1 packages sent by mail.

A. ETHRIDGE, Rome, N. Y.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, ILLUSTRATED. ALL doubtful, anxious, thoughtful persons want to know about Marriage, Reproduction, Impediments, Long Life, Beauty, Hygiene, Health, Manhood, Womanhood, etc. 300 pages cloth-gilt binding, 50c.; same, paper cover, 25c.; 144 page edition, 20c.; money or postal note sent sealed by DR. W. W. WHITTIER, 280 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI, O. Nervous Debility, Seminal Decay, Blood, Skin, Kidney, Urinary and Chronic diseases CURED OR NO PAY. Medicines sent everywhere.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample free. Address ANAKESIS Co., Makers, Box 2416 New York.

OPIUM HABIT DR. M. B. KANE, of the Dedalene Institute, New Haven, Conn., offers a liberal reward for any case of Opium, Morphine, Laudanum or Whiskey habit he cannot cure. Dedalene is a scientific and positive remedy. Dedalene is a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

30 DAYS' TRIAL DR. DYE'S

(BEFORE.) (AFTER.)

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Weak Nervous Men

Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to health, strength and vigorous manhood in THE MARSTON ELIXIR. Neither stomach drugging nor instruments. This treatment of Nervous Debility and Physical Decay is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, new and direct methods and absolute therapeutic agents. Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM For the LUNGS

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professions aid fails.

S. S. S.

CAUTION.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable preparation, and should not be confounded with the various substitutes, imitations, non-secret humbugs, "Boccus Alterans," etc., etc., which are now being manufactured by various persons. None of these contain a single article which enters into the composition of S. S. S. There is only one Swift's Specific, and there is nothing in the world like it. To prevent disaster and disappointment, be sure to get the genuine.

Swift's Specific is a

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, February 21, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second-Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.
LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single copy, one year, $1,00, six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our cost terms to agents for club of any size, every eleventh copy free, or the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1—Poetry.
" 1-3-4—Nasby in the South.
" 5-6-7-8—She Loves and Lies (continued)

SECOND PAGE.
Columns 1—She Loves and Lies.
" 2-3—Pioneer Life Sketches.
" 3—Humor.
" 3—Miscellany.
" 4-5-6—Camp Fire.

THIRD PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4-5-6-7-8—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE.
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 1—Review of the Week.
" 2-3-4—Editorial on Leading Topics.
" 4—Nasby's Letter.
" 5—Current Events.

FIFTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—Correspondence.
" " 4-5—Pulverize the Rum Power.
" " 6-7-8—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4-5—The Household.
" 6-7-8—The Young Folks.

SEVENTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5-6-7-8—News of the Week.

EIGHTH PAGE.
Columns 1-2-3-4—News of the Week (continued.)
" 5-6-7-8—Markets—Advertisements

Circulation Last Week, 104,000.

TO THOSE NOT SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BLADE WHO RECEIVE THIS NUMBER.

We mail this week, some thousands of copies of the BLADE to persons who are not subscribers. We ask all who receive it to examine it thoroughly and critically. The more carefully it is examined the better we shall be pleased. Go through all its many departments, note the variety of matter given, the care with which the different departments are edited, and then if you like it subscribe for it.

We claim for the BLADE that it is the best weekly paper published, as it is the largest and cheapest. It is entertaining in its instruction and instructive in its entertainment.

The WEEKLY BLADE is sent to any address one year, post-paid, for $1. If you desire it for a trial trip send 30 cents and you will receive it three months. Four three months subscribers in one order, $1, or 25 cents each.

Try the BLADE. We guarantee that nowhere else can you get so much for the money. Only $1 a year, post paid.

WHERE are the weather prophets? Nothing has been heard from them for some time. Have they become discouraged with the vagaries of the Winter and given up in despair?

IT is said that the present season has been more favorable for stock raising in Montana than any which has preceded it since 1877, particularly in the Yellowstone Valley, where the monthly mean temperature for last year was 42°.

IT is not often that any attempt or reports of threats of an attempt upon the life of King HUMBERT of Italy are made, but recently four men undertook to wreck a train upon which he was returning from a hunting trip, but failed to accomplish their purpose.

THERE has been some close canvassing of the Presidential preferences of the New York Republicans, and it is found that at least 48, and probably 58, of the 68 delegates from that State will support Pres. ARTHUR'S nomination from first to last, and that, if desired, he can have a solid vote from the State on the first ballot.

IT hardly seems likely that the report of Gen. GORDON'S action upon his arrival at Khartoum is true. He is said to have issued a proclamation recognizing EL MAHDI as Sultan of Kardofan, remitting half of the taxes, and placing no restriction upon the slave trade. Further confirmation of such a singular proceeding is necessary before receiving it as a fact.

THE sensible practical methods for relieving the flood sufferers put into operation by the G. A. R. at Cincinnati and elsewhere, have given the community a higher idea of the public value of that splendid order. Their service in the army was an admirable course of instruction to "the boys" as to how to help themselves and each other, and the value of organized effort.

WILL our friends send us the names of their friends, to whom we may send specimen copies. We don't care how many—the more the better. We will send out a million if we can get the addresses. Send us as many as you choose, no matter how widely apart they may be. The BLADE circulates in every State in the Union, and the seed never falls upon barren ground.

THE New York Mission and Tract Society have been gathering statistics in regard to the churches of New York City which has resulted in the discovery that some portions are wonderfully deficient in this respect. It is stated that while New Hampshire has one church to every 800 of her people, New York has only one for every 5,000. The suggestion is made that some mission work needs to be done at home instead of turning all the energies and means in a foreign direction.

OUR PREMIUM ENGRAVING.

We mail pictures enough this week to clear up all orders received prior to January 11. By March 1 we hope to have all orders filled.

ACCORDING to a table prepared by Rep. WILLIS to accompany his bill for Federal aid to education, illiteracy holds the balance of power in 14 Northern and all of the Southern States. In 1880, 60 out of the 76 Senators, and 203 out of our 325 Representatives came from States and Districts where illiterate voters were largely in the majority. This fact is sufficient to alarm everybody who really comprehends all that it means, and is an urgent reason why something should be done for its diminishing.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE terrible floods in the Ohio and other great Valleys still continue to paralyze business. They have at last reached the turn, and are now slowly subsiding, but it will take a week or more before they have reached the point where they will no longer interfere with travel or business. The destruction of property has been enormous, the interference with business almost as costly, and the misery caused simply frightful. It will require many million of dollars to repair the actual damages along the Ohio, and the contributions by the United States, the State of Ohio, and the charitable everywhere, to relieve the urgent distress of those living on the submerged lands will probably aggregate $1,500,000.

THE time of Congress has been mostly devoted to committee work. A Senate Committee has been investigating the Southern massacres, and the proceedings attract unusual attention. Sens. SHERMAN and LAPHAM with JNO. S. WISE of Virginia conduct the case for the Republicans, and Sen. VANCE and one or two Democratic members from Virginia for the Democrats. The Republicans examine the colored men, then the Democrats take the white ones and the evidence of one generally contradicts that of the other. The room is crowded all day long, most of the persons being witnesses. The replies of the colored men often create amusement, while the evidence given in an innocent manner by some white bulldozers often causes dignified Senators to glance about for a convenient loophole to escape in case of emergency.

The House Committee of Commerce have been taking evidence with reference to the regulation of railroads which cross State lines and thus come under National jurisdiction. Of the measures referred to the Committee the most important is Mr. REAGAN'S bill, which assumes that the matter is sufficiently understood for Congress to proceed to definitive legislation. It is said that the presentation of the difficulties to be encountered in dealing with the subject has produced so much effect upon the committee as to disincline them to report this measure favorably. They are expected to report as preferable a bill to establish a National commission to investigate the subject, and to report to Congress a measure embodying such legislation as may be found necessary and practicable. We observe that this alternative proposed finds favor with many newspapers which last year denounced a similar proposal to create a Tariff Commission as an attempt to evade the responsibilities imposed upon Congress.

OF course the principal foreign topic of interest is Egyptian matters. The English Government has aroused out of its inactivity since the fall of Sinkat and made preparations that mean not only the relief of Tokar, but a further campaign. Meanwhile Gen. GORDON has arrived at Khartoum and been received with enthusiasm. So great is his influence with the Arabs that a muchis hoped for from his presence there.

UPON Gen. GORDON'S arrival at Khartoum he proclaimed EL MAHDI Sultan of Kardofan, diminished the taxes one-half, and removed all restrictions from the slave trade. This latter clause while seeming to mean much, really has little practical significance and serves to quiet the Arabs and strengthen his influence.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Constantinople shows that Turkey has found an opportunity for military movements regarding which England need not be consulted. She is strengthening her force on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea in anticipation of the "holy" uprising that may come of the Mahdi's successes in Egypt. It is announced that she will place 5,000 men at Jeddah, about midway between the Isthmus and the Straits, for service in the Soudan, in the not impossible event of England being compelled to want the help she has thus far declined.

THE terms of the three years' truce which is all that Bolivia's envoys to Santiago have been able to gain from the Chilian Government, are reported by the South American mails which arrived Sunday. They show that Chili is fully conscious of her mastery in the South Pacific, and means to keep the destiny of both Peru and Bolivia subject to her own control.

THE Pope's recent enclyclical letter is said to be the result of France's hostility to the Church. Unless French feeling changes quickly the Nuncio may be recalled.

NOTWITHSTANDING the exceeding popularity of King HUMBERT, an attempt was made a few days since to wreck a train upon which he was returning from a hunting excursion. It failed entirely, but the incident served to show that Italy has not entirely escaped Socialistic agitation and scheming.

ACCORDING to Signor DUPRETIS, the Italian Premier, Italy desires to act in harmony with England and in no way to increase her difficulties. This statement must set at rest the impression that Italy contemplates interventien. It would be hard to convince any one, however, that the Italian army and navy, each very large, and both uncomfortable in their inactivity, are in sympathy with the Government on Egyptian affairs.

FIVE thousand British soldiers on their way to Egypt mean very unpleasant things for EL MADEL. The day that he attempts to ride over a thin red line he sees confronting his border in the desert, will see a worse mortality than the cholera rage among the true believers that follow his horsetail banners. Nobody has yet introduced him to the persuasive breech-loader, in the hands of a regularly trained soldier. He will be surprised when he makes its acquaintance—that is, if he lives long enough afterward.

GEN. WEAVER is enthusiastic for BEN BUTLER for the Presidency. He says he can carry Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, and every State that TILDEN carried in 1876. Gen. WEAVER, it will be remembered, came to the surface of public notice as an enthusiastic believer in the monetary theory that a broken promise to pay a dollar was just as good as the dollar itself.

WHY should there be such extraordinary zeal to position the hurts to FITZ JOHN PORTER'S reputation, when there are thousands of men who suffered more than he, who cannot get even a hearing?

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

Some months ago the editor of the BLADE went to Maine and investigated the condition of the State with respect to the liquor traffic. The result—what he saw and heard—was published in a series of articles under the title "Does Prohibition Prohibit."

In one of these articles it was stated that 30 years ago, before the era of prohibition, there was no State in the North more given to drink than Maine, that rum shops were everywhere, that the farmers used rum habitually, that in consequence farms were badly kept, that brawls and fighting were invariable upon election days and other public occasions, and that "the State was demoralized, as a State wholly given over to rum always is."

To this the editor of the Belfast *Journal* replies:—

This is simply scandalous and libellous. It is untrue in general and in detail. It is neither a true picture of Maine 30 years ago nor of any other time in her history. Especially is it untrue of the farmers and farms of 30 years ago. It is not true that "every village had its rumshops." There were towns and villages then, and prior to that time, in which not a drop of liquor could be bought. The few who drank had to go elsewhere for their rum. Drunkenness was considered as disgraceful then as now; and, in short, the Maine of 30 years ago was neither wholly demoralized nor given up to rum and riot, as Mr. Locke asserts.

The editor of the BLADE did not live in Maine 30 years ago, and cannot, therefore, say from his own knowledge that the statement so broadly denied by the *Journal* is true or not. But he believes it to be true, the denial of the *Journal* to the contrary. The condition of Maine prior to Prohibition was given to the BLADE by men probably older than the editor of the *Journal*—old, respectable citizens who have grown gray in the State, who made the State, and men whose utterances would be accepted anywhere without a question. Not one, only, was interviewed on the subject, but hundreds and more than hundreds. The testimony was unanimous. It did not vary at all except in degree of badness. Every one bore testimony to the fact that the condition of the State was very bad; that rum-drinking was universal, and that its effect was the demoralization and ruin of the State.

It is a fact which can be demonstrated that $12,000,000 to $13,000,000 of rum was consumed in the State per annum, and how that amount could be consumed by so small a population without demoralization and consequent ruin is difficult to understand.

We prefer to take the word of some hundreds of old and reputable citizens of the State, who told only what they saw and knew, to the unsupported statement of the editor of the Belfast *Journal*.

In the same article our statement as to the condition of the traffic at the present time in Portland, is denied, as follows:

It matters little whether the bar is an open one or not, so long as those who want rum and can pay for it, may get all they can drink or pay for; and that is the case in Portland to-day. Mr. Locke could have informed himself in this direction by a ten minutes' walk or an examination of the Police Court records, and his investigations would have been more valuable had they been conducted in this way instead of drawing upon some one's imagination for his facts and embellishing them from his own too exuberant fancy. We sometimes hear of Courts organized to convict. Mr. Locke evidently had his case made up before he came to Maine, and was not particular what kind of testimony he accepted to sustain his conclusion that prohibition does prohibit. He might have saved himself the trouble of the journey. We who live here know more about this question than he can tell us.

While we cannot, of our own knowledge, affirm that our statements as to Maine 30 years ago are true, we can say that what we put in print as to Portland to-day is true. We know just as much about it as the Belfast *Journal*. We assert positively that there is not an open bar in Portland. We admit that in three hotels there are bars, but they are out of the way, and so placed that it requires the services of a guide to find them. We assert that nowhere else can liquor be procured except by the few initiated.

So much we know just as well as though we had lived in Maine 50 years and had edited the Belfast *Journal* all that time.

We know that liquor is sold in Portland, but it is not sold openly except over the bars of three hotels, and in those great care is taken. There are some 25 houses in Portland where it can be got by the initiated, but such a thing as an open bar does not exist in the City.

Of course rum is drank, and possibly, always will be. When the Millenium comes men won't make brutes of themselves with rum or anything else, but the Millenium is some years off. Nobody expects that Prohibition will do away entirely with rum-drinking. Murder is prohibited by law but murders occur. Burglary is prohibited but there are still burglaries. Prohibition, while it has not stopped entirely its consumption, it has driven the trade in rum in Maine into holes and corners, It has driven it off the streets and out of all public places. The bars in the Falmouth, Preble and United States Hotels are not on the street, in the most attractive rooms, as is the case everywhere else, where rum is free, but they are down long flights of stairs, at the end of devious turns and twists, and so difficult to get at that a guide is necessary. These come the nearest to being open bars, the other places where it is sold being the hovels of a very low grade of foreigners, and the stuff is only furnished by them to people of their own kind.

While prohibition has not in thirty years entirely eradicated an evil that is as old as civilization, it is something the world cannot be too thankful for that it has demonstrated its power to keep it within very narrow limits. It is not only something, but very much, that it is forced out of the way and into side streets and dark rooms. It is very much that boys and young men cannot find it without more trouble than they are likely to give to it. It is very much that it is not in gorgeous rooms with brilliant lights and luxurious surroundings. It is very much that it is driven into such places that only those will go for it who are driven by an appetite long since formed, and who goes to find it because they must. Rum in Maine to-day is making no new victims—it is simply wearing out the old ones.

It does matter a great deal whether rum is under the nose of every young man and enticingly displayed, or whether it has to be found at great trouble.

Prohibition has made it disreputable, it has driven it from the public sight, it has broken its political power, and has well-nigh destroyed it. It would kill it out entirely were it not for a few men like the editor of the *Journal*, who persist in belittling its work and casting discredit upon its supporters. They do more harm than the open opponents of the law.

Maine has done a glorious work in this direction, and other States are following in her wake. Kansas will soon be free from rum, Georgia has effectually killed it out in three-fourths of her Territory, Iowa and Wisconsin will soon be free from it. In Ohio it is only a question of time. Maine has demonstrated the possibility of Prohibition, and the benefits she has gained from it are sufficient to induce other States to follow her lead.

WE MUST HAVE A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

It is imperative that the man to be elected President this Fall shall be a Republican, because,—

He will in all probability be superior to the man or men nominated against him;

He will represent wiser and safer principles than his competitor;

But above all he will be the head and front of a grand association of men devoted to the best interests of the country, and determined, whatever else may happen, that those interests shall be advanced. On the other hand the nominee of the Democratic party—no matter how good a man he may be, will be the representative, tool, creature and accomplice of that organization of men which has been inimical to the best interests of the country throughout its long history.

This is the whole difference between the two parties. The Republican has built itself up by setting principle and the country's good above all other considerations, and drawing under its banners all those who believed in effort and self-sacrifice to carry the country onward. It is in consequence made up, by a policy of rigid natural selection extending through its whole existence, of those men in the Nation who care most to see great progressive principles made prevail in the Government—who are always ready to have it win great and desirable good in the future, by self-restraint and labor in the present.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, is, by the same process of natural selection, rigidly followed since its birth as a party, composed of those who place self-seeking, and the gratification of prejudices and hatreds, above all other considerations. It is because of this that the party has been led into the crimes and follies which have so stained every year of its history. The men who have become and remained Democrats, are and have been Democrats because they prefer and have preferred Jacksonism, Van Burenism, Pro-slaveryism, rebellion, opposition to negro liberation and enfranchisement, Fiatism, Tweedism, and the numberless other peculiarly Democratic offenses, to any other line of conduct.

On the other hand those who are and have been Republicans have become so, and remain so because they favored cleansing the country from the curse of Slavery, fighting to the end to preserve the Nation's life, enduring all things to make a freeman and a citizen of the negro, submitting to temporary hardship to pay off our debts, and make the Nation's promise to pay good, bowing to interference with tastes to promote the cause of Temperance, and practising self restraint to encourage our home industries.

It follows without farther demonstration that two parties which have formed themselves by years of such incessant recruiting among radically different classes of men, must be radically different. Their names,—their candidates—their public avowals of principles, even, do not constitute their main difference,—it is because the laws of their growth have made them radically differing entities.

The general average is the measure of parties, as it is of communities, and of mankind in general. A good or a bad man at the head of a party can not change its nature. The virtues of GEO. WASHINGTON, and all the other fathers of the Republic combined in one man, and he made a Democratic President, would not—could not make his administration as pure and able as that of the most ordinary man that the Republicans might put in the Presidential chair, simply because the party as a whole counts for vastly more than one man or set of men in it, and the stream can not rise higher than its source.

Consequently a vote next Fall for the Democratic nominee is not a vote for a more or less worthy man—like HANCOCK, MCDONALD, BAYARD, or whoever the nominee may be—but it is a vote for the Democratic party—a vote in approval of that party's course in the past, an expression in favor of a continuance of that conduct in the future, and of making that dominant in the Nation.

Conversely, a vote in favor of the Republican nominee is not simply an expression of preference for Pres. ARTHUR, Mr. BLAINE, Gen. SHERMAN, or whoever the nominee may be, but a vote in favor of the party and policy which have made the most illustrious epoch in our annals. It is an expression of desire for a continuance of a course which has produced such rich results, and condemnation upon hostility to such a course.

We must elect a Republican President simply because we cannot afford to hand the country over to the control of such men as compose the Democratic party, who have never failed to bring shame and work injury whenever intrusted with power.

A MAN WHO WILL NOT CONTINUE THE BLADE.

No man or combination of men can make a newspaper that will suit every body. Out in Illinois there is one man who is not suited with the BLADE, and he makes known his reasons in an anonymous letter. We publish it as it is written, for want of time to correct it. Here it is:—

MORRISONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 15, 1884.

DEAR SIR: In this vicinity they are dirty expressions made that if you keep on filling your paper with temperance affairs as you have for the past while that they will not subscribe for it any more after their times expires. I, myself, as a subscriber, will cease to take unless you stop writing about temperance affairs. Your paper is half filled with it, which you use to have interesting reading in place. Nobody cares about reading such stuff. We want good news in your paper. Let temperance be temper ance and drinkers be the same. Anybody of common sence knows that no drinks rots anybody, of cparse if you drink enough of it will hurt you as well as anything else when you get too much. I pity all such people that go by the Newspapers on Temperance, for all you newspaper men are just doing it for the money that's in it, anyhow, I care not who drinks and who don't.

Yours truly.

Despite the fact that we shall lose all the subscribers we have in Morrisonville, we shall keep right on, in fact we should do it were we to lose them everywhere. We shall doubtless lose all who believe as does our correspondent, that "no drinks rots anybody."

THE BENEFITS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

At regular intervals the brewers and distillers issue a manifesto, setting forth to the world, usually in very bad English, the benefits the liquor traffic confer upon the world at large. The last one appears in the Kansas City *Times*, of a late date, and is signed, C. J. SAMUELSON. Mr. SAMUELSON reasons thus:

We admit that drunkenness is a curse, but when we look over the field we find that it has its benefits as well as its drawbacks, and if we put them in the balance, we find that we could not do without intemperance in this civilized country. We are now alluding to the commercial value of liquor and tobacco. We desire to convince you that though liquor is a curse to individuals, it is a blessing to our Nation.

Did you ever stop to think how many thousands of men earn their daily bread directly through the liquor and tobacco traffic? Oh, well, they could go into some more legitimate business or go to work at something else; or they could take up a homestead and go to farming, some of the bigoted and prejudiced Temperance reformers will say.

We assure our readers that this is not a burlesque, but that the writer is as serious as a grave-yard. This is his idea of the fitness of things:

A, B and C are all born into this world with a free will. A has a gallon of whisky, no money, but lots of brains; B has no whisky, a poor brain but lots of money, and C may have all or none or either (especially brains). A sells his whisky to B for $5, and he gets on a drunk, gets picked up in the gutter, taken to police headquarters, sent to the cooler over night to cool off; next morning he is brought before this tribunal and fined $20 and costs, amounting in all to $24.50. This, of course, makes B feel mad; it makes the Judge feel glad, and it may make A feel sad, but the money gets into circulation and benefits those who get the fees; the City, if it gets the fine and A his cash. Now C has no business to meddle with this affair. He need not give B any advice for he has the experience. He is now a wiser man, "more brains though less money.

As no comment is necessary upon this extraordinary reasoning, we pass to the next point. It appears Gov. ST. JOHN, of Kansas, made a speech in Denver in which he used the following language.

Some say we need revenues. Well, in this City I am told you have 400 saloons. Suppose you get $500 a year from each of them—I understand you only get $300, but I want to be liberal—that would make $200,000. On the other hand, on a small estimate, each saloon takes in $20 a day, or $2,920,000 a year. Subtract your revenue, and you have a surplus of $2,720,000 paid to your dram shops, and you call this financiering.

The Liquor-dealer's Association, through the pen of Mr. SAMUELSON, goes for Gov. ST. JOHN as follows;

Denver has 300 saloons, each pay a revenue to the City of $500, and to the Government $25 annually which make a total of $97,500, or less than one-half of this amount; then again, these saloons do not take in more than $12 each daily, or $1,314,000, again less than one-half. We will now deduct the revenue and we have $1,316,500 paid not only to our dram-shops, but we have supported therewith at least 400 families besides 200 unmarried men, paid no small amount in taxes and freights and the balance to the laborers at the breweries and distilleries and opened up a new market for the farmers' productions. *And we do call this financiering.* Still, we have another important item. There is in Denver, Col., at least 1,500 men directly, or indirectly employed in the liquor traffic, and we have all the labor needed. Now suppose we enforce the National Prohibitory law, what are these 1,500 men going to do to make a living? Are they now going to live on what the habitual loper is saying? Who is going to make up the $97,500 revenue? You need not give us any such figures as those we have just been counting; we want facts; we want truth, not wild imagination. We have no earthly use for it. It will do well enough behind the pulpit on Sunday, where people don't expect to hear anything new or reliable, but in everyday life we want something that can stand the test when it comes to making law.

WE WANT THEM TO BENEFIT HUMANITY,

not to darken the intellectual light that has begun to shine out over the darkness of the nineteenth century. We have arrived at an epoch of time when we wish to encourage science and education, and therefore we cannot afford to suppress any commercial commodity that makes bread for hundreds of thousands of hungry mouths, and clothes the poor with good dress, builds schools and colleges, enlightens the ignorant and dispels the bigotry of the past.

Desiring to be fair, Mr. Samuelson remarks:

We admit that bad whisky is poison, and that it has a bad effect on the man who imbibes too much. We admit that many hard working men become reckless through the influence brought about by liquor, that they lose all honor and manhood, but we are glad that we can say, taking them all in all, the situation we are in, we are better with them than without them.

Prohibition, Mr. SAMUELSON asserts would compel those engaged in the liquor trade to lower themselves to farming, and he depicts the disasters that would follow in the following language:

It would make a demand for land, but then farming land would not be worth near as much as now because there would be no market for the farm products at any reasonable price anywhere near the cost of production. Less railroads would be needed because there would be less transporting of grain and other products. Property in the Cities would decrease in value to a surprising extent, then, of course, there would be no taxes to speak of on dead property. The farmer could not sell enough grain to pay his church fines and school taxes, and educate his children, and they would grow up in ignorance. Farmers would borrow money on their property, and when it would become due his farm would be owned by the money-lender, or capitalist. Soon enough the poor white man would be a slave of the rich and he would have no rights of his own. The lords would make their own laws, and rule the United States with a despotic hand.

What has liquor done for America? It has paid since August 1, 1855, $1,270,347,853 of the National debt. It has built thousands of churches. It has built hundreds of thousands of school houses all over the land. It has employed hundreds of thousands of school teachers. It has upheld in grand style thousands of preachers, and it has promoted science and society to the highest notch. It has encouraged civilization and thrown a shadow over other older countries, and the United Stands today unequaled by any other government on the globe. Then why will we now throw off the liquor traffic, this great promoter of commerce and education? Yes, we do call it financeering when we spend money in a saloon.

* * * * * * *

Thousands of men work for the almighty dollar just for the purpose of spending it for liquor, and, as foolish as it may seem, it has helped to circulate money. The more we circulate money the better times we have.

We have given all of Mr. SAMUELSON'S defense of liquor that we have space for in this issue. He has made as good a defense of the business as any man can; he has said all in its favor that any man can say. It does pay revenue to the General Government and to Cities, and men arrested for drunkenness do pay fines, provided they have not previously spent all their money for whisky. Therefore, according to Mr. SAMUELSON, the proper way for a community to get rich, is to have everybody get drunk over night, and be arrested and fined in the morning. Mr. SAMUELSON does not inform us how the habitual drunkard is going to find the $24 with which to pay his fines, inasmuch as he spends all his money for liquor, and is not given to labor anyhow, but that is beneath the notice of one who soars so high in social and political economy. It is impossible to comment seriously on such a production. We give it space because it is the most honest presentation of the Liquor Dealer's case that we have ever seen in print. The entire article would occupy two and a half columns of the BLADE: but what we have printed is enough to give a fair idea of the whole.

THE gross earnings of 51 of the most important railroads of the country for January was $13,949,105.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

The BLADE has the pleasure of announcing the receipt of a second letter from Gen. U. S. GRANT, relative to the orders issued at the battle of Cold Harbor. Like the first, it is eminently characteristic of the first soldier of the age,—frank, direct & truth-loving above all things. He is determined to spare nothing to place the exact facts on record, and his testimony, which none will dare question, is in accordance with the weight of evidence which the correspondents of the BLADE have laid before the public, that is, that there was no disobedience of orders by the gallant Army of the Potomac, which always responded so loyally to every demand made upon it. Thus, the historians are all clearly in the wrong, and the escutcheon of that proud army is cleared of a blemish attempted to be placed upon it. Here is the letter:

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1884.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

DEAR SIR:—In further reply to yours of the 31st ult., in relation to the battle of Cold Harbor, since writing you on the 7th inst., I have thought about it, and have a sort of indistinct recollection that I did issue orders for another attack, but came to the conclusion myself, and without consultation, that it would prove a failure, and leave no compensating results, and I simply sent word, verbally, to the Corps Commanders, before the time ordered for that attack, to suspend, and then made my arrangements for a final left flank movement north of the James.

Truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

Still the piling up of idle money in New York goes on. The reaction from this is sure to come—in fact has come. Accumulations of idle money reduce the rate of interest,—and the rate was never lower in New York than to-day. Cheap interest and plenty of money, mean a great stimulus to all manner of enterprises. Capital is as disinclined to lie idle as labor is, and relatively as costly. The ease with which certain hard-pressed railroads recently obtained millions of dollars is proof of this. The dullness of last year, and the shrinking of values have had a most healthful influence, and with the conviction that the Democratic Tariff-tinkers will not be able to agree upon anything this Winter, there is already a rebound in confidence that will swell into a great, forceful wave with the opening of hpring. The rapidly reviving coal and iron trade, the projection of new railroads; and the notable increase in building contracts, and incorporation of stock companies are all harbingers of the good times coming.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is a most gratifying one to its policy holders.

The total income of the company for the year 1783 was $7,870,222.87, while it paid out $6,825,000. It has a surplus of $4,064,255, which makes the policy holders as secure as anything on the earth can be.

There is no company in the world the business of which is handled more skillfully. It has a surplus so enormous that it is not forced to sacrifice anything to save itself from loss. If it has liens upon real estate and real estate is depressed, this corporation is able to carry it till it can be disposed of at a profit. Last year its profits on real estate sales alone were $61,115, and it increased its loans upon real estate securities over three and a half millions.

President GREENE and Secretary TAYLOR are among the most skillful Life Insurance managers in this or any other country, as their brilliant success sufficiently testifies. The Connecticut Mutual, always sound, is to-day stronger than ever. It has so large a capital and is managed so skillfully, that it gives the most reliable insurance at very low cost, its policy-holders sharing in its prosperity. There is no better company in the world.

THE glut of idle money in the New York banks is reaching enormous proportions. There is now over $130,000,000, which is 23 millions more than at any time since the Resumption, and over 40 millions more than it was at the corresponding period of 1880. The first effect of this accumulation and cheapening of capital will be an enormous impulse given to new and old enterprises when the business season opens, and we may look for an unusually cheerful and active year.

HANLAN, the rower, and MULDOON made a laughable failure at San Francisco, where they gave exhibitions of themselves as living pictures of famous statues, But MULDOON, who has the "mug" of a beer hall bouncer, did not fill the popular idea of a Greek god, and nor could the audience be made to believe that the "Dying Gladiator" wore such a red curled mustache as HANLAN'S.

IN this country canals are falling into disuse, and old ones can be seen in many States going to decay, being looked upon as relics of a past age. The history of the English canals has been similar, but the English people are again waking up to the value of canals as a means of transportation, and a Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to inquire into their condition.

THE CZAR of Russia is said to be in a state of nervous depression that is on the border of insanity, if not already over it. It is not much wonder when it is considered that he does not know but he over a dynamite mine, which may blow him into eternity any moment.

OUT in Nebraska the Vigilantes have been carrying on a most successful campaign against cattle thieves. Since they started, 14 of the latter have been hung, 60 warned to leave on pain of death, and one shot. They do quick work out there.

SEC. LINCOLN has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, by his energetic action in relief of the Ohio River sufferers. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

ISN'T it about time to stop nagging FRED. DOUGLASS because he has dared to marry a white woman who says she is proud to call him husband?

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

Cloth edition at $1.25, all gone. We have about 100 copies in Library binding at $1.50 each postpaid by mail. It is a large book finely illustrated, and formerly sold at $4.00. This is the last chance to secure a copy of the valuable work.

NASBY.

The Corners are Exercised Over the Marriage of Fred Douglas With a White Woman—How the Meeting Evantuated.

CONFEDERITY X ROADS,
(Which is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Feb. 18, 1884.

The marriage uv Fred Douglas with a white woman wuz made known in the Corners last nite, in the paper wich Bascom subscribes for, for me to read in his bar, to the reglers. The Corners wuz never so agitatid sence the firin upon Fort Sumpter.

A nigger to marry a white woman!

A white woman to marry a nigger!

Es Deekin Pogram remarkt chaos wuz now cum agin. He wuz now prepared for almost anything. Kernel M'Pelter pintid to it ez the legitimit result uv freein the niggers, and the nateral outcome uv Republikin triumfs. It was nothin more than he hed profeside from the beginnin. Give the nigger his freedom fust, then the ballot, then let him hold property, and wat wuz to prevent his marryin white wimmen, or white wimmen from marryin him. Nevertheless he didn't suppose the besotted Republikin party wood re-establish slavery, even with this afore their eyes.

The horrible okkurrence occasioned so much comment that it wuz desided to hold a meetin to consider it. The meetinhouse wux full and I took the cheer percisely at 8.

After commentin on the outrage ex its heiniosity demandid, I showd that the sooperior race cood not intermingle with the inferior without debasement, and after yoosin an hour or two to prove from the Skripters that the niggers wuz the inferior race, to wich Joe Bigler replied that ef it wuz in the Bible he'd believe it, but he bedam ef he wood on any less testimony jedgin from the gineral average uv white men he knowd at the Corners.

Deekin Pogram then handid me, with grate solemnity, a series uv resolooshens wich I hed written and given him to hand to me, owin to his inability to read in a consecootive manner, wich run ez follows:

Wareas, Frederick Douglas, now uv the City uv Washinton, a nigger, wich notwithstandin holds a offis wich a white Dimocrat shood be in the enjoyment uv, hez married a white woman, and

Wareas, Nacher hez sot the seel uv disapproval onto the mixin uv the two races, the one bein inferior and the other sooperior, and,

Wareas, Misoegenashun is a crime agin nacher, and one wich shood be sternly rebooked, no matter wher and how it happens, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the citizens uv the Corners enter their sollum protest agin this marriage uv a white woman with a nigger, and demand uv the President uv the Koonitid States the removal uv the sed nigger Douglas from his offis, to the end uv emphasisin the Governmental disapproval uv misegenashen wich is abhorrent to the Corners.

Joe Bigler ariz and asked the Cheer wat missegenashun really wuz, anyhow.

I replied in a dignified manner that missegenashun wuz the mixin uv the two races, the white and the kulerd.

Mrs. Pogram, wich wuz present, approved uv my definishen.

"Very good," said Josef, camly, "ther is a gentleman present wich will make some remarks on these resolooshens. I beg to interdoose to this meetin, Mr. Simeon Pogram, wich yoost to be well-known in this seckshun 20 yeers ago."

The Deekin fell in a swoon off his cheer, Mrs. Pogram shreeked ez if bilin water hed bin poured down the back uv her neck, and the awjence riz in astonishment.

The nigger was an indiviggle wich wuz born into this world uv sin and sorrer about thirty yeers ago, the mother thereof bein a likely wench b'longin to Deekin Pogram, and the bornin resulted in the mother's bein sold South, the baby bein sold to a planter adjinin, and the Deekin losin the most uv the hair on his venerable poll. The nigger hed the Pogram nose, tho ez ther wuz sum uv the mother in him, he wuz ruther an improvement on the Programs proper.

Scasely hed Simeon showd up afore that awdashus Bigler interdoost Pompey M'Pelter, wich endid in Mrs. M'Pelter faintin and bein removed from the house, and to finish it he brot up another yaller man wich he interdoost ez Washington Gavitt, a half-brother of Issaker Gavitt, all yaller uv various shades.

"There is others" sed Josef, "near by wich wood like to bear testimony in this matter, but I won't interdoose em, judivijjelly, by name. Enter my children!"

And throwin the door open there surged in a perceshn uv yeller young men and women uv all shades, from the color of a noo saddle up to them which wuz almost white, whiter than any uv us, ez we wuz, with our hands onwashed.

"These," sed Josef, "is all livin, breathin proofs, that whatever may be the theoretical vews uv the Corner on the subjick uv missegenashen at the present time, it didn't hold them vews some 25 yeers ago, or ef it did hold the vews, the practis uv the Corners wuz quite different from its theories. Ez these fellow citizens and citizenesses hev, every one uv them, white and nigger blood in various proportions in ther respective veins, there must hev bin considerable missegenashun in this immejit visinity some years ago. For instance Simeon, wich looks enuff like the Deekin Pogram to be his son, is only a quarter black, his mother wuz only half white, wich shows that missegenashun extended back uv the Deekin's time. And Issaker ——"

At this pint I interruptid him. Ther wuz no doubt but that missegenashen, in a modified form, did eggsist under our patriarkel institutions—

"Patriarkel meens 'fatherly,' don't it?" remarkt Bigler.

"Under our patriarkel instooshuns, but it wuz not legalized ez in the case under considerashun. It did not receeve the sankshen uv the law. It wuz not a acknowledgment uv the ekality uv the nigger, on the contrary it wuz a proof uv his inferiority. The nigger wuz our bond man and bond woman to do with ez we pleesed. But this man Douglas, a nigger, hez actilly *married* a white woman—actilly MARRIED her by forms uv law."

"I see," sed Bigler. "I git the bearing uv yoor ijea. Missegenashun to be made entirely rite and proper must be tempered with adultery. Ef Douglas hedn't married the woman it wood hev bin all rite, I spose. Parson, I'm delited to know wher we are on so important a question. That we may be logikelly rite, I move the adopshen uv this addishnel resolooshen:

Resolved, That the Corners has no objeckshun to the mixin uv the races now or hereafter, pervidin it is done ez the Corners hes always did it, without the sankshen uv marriage.

He put the moshun, the niggers all votid for it, and it wuz carried. And then Bigler remarkt that ez awful ez this act uv Douglasses wus, he didn't think the Corners need hev any feer uv any uv her niggers wantin to marry any uv her white wimmen, or any nigger wimmen wantin to marry any uv her white men. The niggers uv both sexes hed enuff to do to take keer uv theirselves, without loadin up with incumbrances. Ef they shood, he would favor a law, in the fo trest uv the niggers, forbiddin that sort uv thing. And then he adjer

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON.

Sec. Lincoln's Spirited Action—Presidential Candidates and Their Little Booms—The Tariff Question—Thrown Into the Shade.

Special Correspondence of the Blade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Sec. Lincoln did a very sensible thing the other day. The alumni of Harvard University gave their annually recurring dinner. Lincoln was not there; neither was

RICHARD T. GREENER,

and therein hange a tale. Greener is a professor in the Harvard Law School. Away down South he would be called a "nigger." In fact, he is nearly white, his complexion being sickled o'er with a subdued buff, which, with his straight black hair and angular features, give him the cut of a Portugese gentleman. He is a graduate of Harvard, and years of study have made him what the great army of graduates from the Massachusetts University are not. He is an accomplished scholar. Moreover, he is a modest man and "knows his place." But his cranium exhibits was too much for the Harvard Alumni. They met and resolved that he should be snubbed. Every graduate of Harvard was invited except Greener. Lincoln protested that an invitation should be sent to Greener, but the majority decided that an alumni banquet with a "nigger" at the festive board was too barbarous to be thought of. The feast came off and Lincoln was not there. He frankly said if the dinner was too good for Greener it was too good for him. Whereupon the alumni are simply disgusted with Lincoln, and accuse him of being a wire-working politician. But Lincoln is serene. He snubbed the Harvard "dudes," which is popular.

GREENER'S OPINION.

When Mr. Greener was asked how he felt about his treatment he said:

"I don't give a blank. I was the first colored graduate of Harvard, and in other Cities where I have heretofore lived I've always been invited to the alumni dinners. I appreciate the slight."

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Two weeks ago there was scarcely any talk about the Presidential campaign. Now it is the one absorbing theme. Tariff gossip is at an ebb. People have gone into the business of President making. Everybody is engrossed in the subject of booms. The air has suddenly grown thick with all manner of speculation. Besides, the aspirants are getting down to active work. McDonald is here distributing political confections among Senators and Members. Mr. Payne has opened a bureau in New York from which he is issuing "standard" literture. Morrison is trying to make it appear that he is the only Democrat that can carry Illinois. Flower is posing as a dark horse.

On the other side of the party fence there is the same increased activity. Logan apparently leads all the boomers. But his far-seeing friends remind him that it is not always the early boom that catches the Presidential worm. Mr. Arthur is supposed to be in the field, and also Edmunds and Sherman, while Blaine is diplomatically keeping under cover, but with his eye steadily on the main chance. *Et id omne genus.*

Besides these, there are several other small booms, confined to particular States, such as Hawley in Connecticut, and Allison in Iowa.

"GENIAL JOE M'DONALD,"

as his friends love to call him, is just at present on exhibition at Washington. He lingers back of the rail in the House of Representatives, and smiles benignantly on all who take his proffered hand. He also manages to circulate freely among the Senators in their exclusive realm, but it is quite noticeable that he is not as big a man, even in his own estimation, among the Senators as among the members of the Lower House. When he is not at the Capitol he may be seen talking with his friends in the hotel lobbies. Sometimes he calls on Morrison, and then he and Morrison go up together and call on Carlisle. The knowing ones say that all this is a necessary part of the scheme to make McDonald and Morrison partners in a joint boom that is expected to appear later on, on the top wave of the Democratic Presidential Convention. The Ohio Valley would thus seem to be considered as sufficiently fertile to produce both men for the Presidential ticket of the Democracy.

"What does it mean?" asked the BLADE correspondent of an enthusiastic McDonald man. "Do you propose to give up New York and the entire East?" "Yes," was the calm reply. "I believe that to be the plan. If Carlisle's election to the Speakership meant anything it meant that the Tariff issue was to be predominant in the coming campaign, and that if we elect a President it must be on that issue. None of Carlisle's strength comes from the East; it was all from the West and South. He had only two votes from the East, and that certainly shows that the West and South are united on the question of a Tariff reduction, against the East and North. Our best hope for carrying the next Presidential campaign is by making the Tariff issue prominent, and to do this we must concentrate our efforts on the West and South, and let the Republicans have the East and North. For this purpose there can be no combination stronger than McDonald and Morrison. McDonald is very strong in the South, and the leaders will be for him, and he is strong in the West. Morrison is a tower of strength though he has a bullet hole through his lung. He would be popular with the soldiers. We want to make a ticket with which we can carry Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and with that sort of ticket we can afford to let the Republicans have New York and the Northeast generally. McDonald and Morrison are the two men who can do that, and they are the only two who can be relied on to do it. Of course, Illinois has been counted a Republican State, but with McDonald on the Democratic ticket we could sweep the State on this sublime confidence on the part of this friend of McDonald could not even be shaken by the suggestion that if Logan should happen to be nominated on the other side, he ought to be relied on to carry his own State.

"Logan," said he, "is not so popular in Illinois as Bill Morrison is."

This kind of talk may also be interpreted as an argument in favor of holding the Democratic Convention in Chicago. At any rate, it is so looked upon by those who had hoped to see it go to St. Louis, and they are now almost willing to admit their defeat.

MR. PAYNE'S LITERARY BUREAU

has been thoroughly organized in New York. Last week Chairman Paige, of the Ohio Democratic Central Committee, went there to confer with Mr. William C. Whitney, Payne's son-in-law, who lives in New York. John McLean is there now, and he has been in close conference with Whitney. It is said that the bureau has already begun to send out material to country papers. Mr. Whitney is to have charge of the business of distributing literature, J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, the trusted friend of Mr. Payne, has also been in New York, and has expressed the opinion that Payne would be nominated and elected in spite of any opposition, present or prospective.

A DEMOCRATIC FIGHT.

A lively fight is in progress over the time and place for holding the Democratic Convention. What is known as the McDonald-Carlisle-Watterson-Morrison wing of the party is anxious to hold the Convention in Chicago. The plan of this wing includes the nomination of Morrison for Vice President. With the Convention at the Illinois metropolis, and the favorite son second on the ticket, the Prairie State would swing around into the Democratic column. If they cannot get Chicago, the McDonald men are willing to compromise on Louisville, where they would enjoy the local prestige of Carlisle and Watterson. But the almost fatal objection to Louisville is its want of hotels. National Conventions are so much bigger affairs than they used to be, that only the largest Cities in the country can accommodate them.

The Payne people will insist on Cincinnati and nowhere else. They claim that it would be ridiculous to go to Chicago just after the Republican Convention had cleared out. None of the candidates want the Convention held at St. Louis. They are afraid the delegates might get into a wrangle, and, and being enthused by the surroundings, go in for the "old ticket" with a whoop and a howl.

DELEGATIONS

from these three competing Cities will be here in the early part of next week to urge their respective claims. There will be 1000 people here from Chicago, who will hold forth at Willard's, entertaining in handsome style, and adopting the usual means to win over the committee.

Several members of the Committee have already arrived. J. H. Oberly, the member from Illinois, is quite sure the Convention will be held in Chicago. Col. Orrin Prather, the Missouri member, says nearly a majority of the Committee have already decided in favor of St. Louis. WAREWICK.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

NEW YORK.

Passing Away of Old Things—St. Paul's Church—Dull Business—Lack of Employment—Amusements—Billy McGlory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1884.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Many changes are constantly occurring in the metropolis of the East, so that a New Yorker, who should return to the City after an absence of a few years would be startled to find so many old and familiar land-marks obliterated. Fire has swept away many buildings of historic interest; others have been torn down to make room for other buildings of greater utility.

THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH

in Nassau street, for many years used as a Postoffice, and the Washington Hotel, in Broadway, near the Battery, have both been demolished, and about the only building now standing, which may be said to link the present generation with the past, is St. Paul's Church, on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway.

It seems like vandalism to sacrifice these relics of ye olden time, yet the crowded and cramped condition of the lower part of the City, makes their demolition a work of sheer necessity.

Speaking of St. Paul's, the writer is reminded that this sacred edifice was once the

CHURCH HOME OF WASHINGTON

And Clinton, and many other prominent men. It has been altered but slightly since the Revolution, and whenever it has been found necessary to make alterations, studied efforts have been made to avoid transforming the ancient building into the semblance of a modern temple of worship. Thus the interior has a very old-fashioned look, but is none the less pleasing to the eye on that account. Until within a very few years the old "three decker," as the pulpit was called, stood in front of the chancel, but it proved to be too much in the way and so it was moved one side. I am free to admit that this was a clumsy-looking object, and I cannot quite understand why our ancestors found the "three decker" so pleasing to the eye that they were not satisfied to have it stand anywhere else than directly in front of the chancel. The exterior of the church corresponds with the interior. A stranger not knowing what church it was would know at once that it had not been erected within the lifetime of any living being. Altho on Broadway, it does not face that thorofare but fronts on Church street, running parallel with and west of Broadway, the approach being through the church yard. The congregation can, of course, enter the building from Broadway through a door at the side of the chancel, but the entrance proper is at the other end of the church, and this generally used. Nothing could be more quaint looking than this old church and strangers visiting the City find it a most interesting object, a great many spending hours at a time examining the headstones placed over the graves of which there is scarcely room in the yard for another.

One hears a great deal about

BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

A walk through the streets is all that is necessary to satisfy the most skeptical that business is dull. In the dry goods district there is an absence of that bustle and activity which should at this season of the year be noted on every hand. Plenty of men are out of employment and the majority of these unfortunates have a slim chance of obtaining situations. If young men from out of Town could be made to understand that the chances of obtaining situations in New York are greatly against them, so many would not flock to the City in the vain pursuit of employment. Should any youth who reads this letter have any intentions of coming to New York to hunt for a situation, I would strongly urge him to give up the idea. He would very likely fall into the hands of sharpers, as many have before him, and in any event he would find it no easy matter to make a living, for labor is a drug in the market, unless it is skilled labor. Let him stay where he is until at least a time of greater business activity than at present.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the line of amusements all sorts of attractions are offered at the theaters, save burlesque, which has had its day. Comic opera seems to hold its own pretty well, notwithstanding that the business has been overdone. The attempt of rival managers to give representations of Italian opera on the same night has proved a paying experiment. There is no doubt that Mapleson and Abbey have both lost a great deal of money—how much it is not at all likely they will ever reveal. The rivalry between these gentlemen has been very sharp, and the battle seems to be a drawn one. How they could have expected to succeed in view of their enormous expenses passed all understanding. Perhaps they didn't expect to make money, but were simply engaged in an attempt to break each other down.

THE REIGNING SENSATION

is the arrest, conviction and sudden conversion from the error of his ways of the notorious Billy McGlory. This man has for years openly defied the laws of God and man. His den in Hester street was one of the worst in the City—a resort of thieves and prostitutes of the lowest order. There are a few dens in this City which it is comparatively safe for a stranger to visit because it is to the interest of the proprietors to keep their names out of the papers. McGlory's was not one of these. Many an innocent countryman who has had the hardihood to enter Armory Hall has been shorn of everything but his clothes and pitched into the street. Their number is legion, yet no punishment has ever been meted out to the proprietor. How he escaped is no mystery to those who know how great his political influence was. A jury, however, has finally been found to convict him, and he is now "doing time" on the Island.

He now professes repentance, and promises to become an apostle of Temperance if allowed his liberty. Some influential people have faith in his professions, and have actually tried to have him released. But he will not be turned loose upon the community before his term expires, by which time, if he is sincere, he will be all the better prepared to preach Temperance.

R. M. D.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Its Wonderful Mineral Products and Agricultural Worth.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

FRANKLIN, N. C., Dec. 29, 1883.

As many of your readers have written me in regard to the agricultural, timber and mineral resources of North Carolina, I trust the following brief summary, through your columns, will suffice: Her

AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY

is amply sufficient to engage quadruple the number engaged in that pursuit. All the cereals, vegetables, and nearly all the fruits that grow in the temperate zone are here; and, besides the vast quantities of cotton, tobacco and rice raised here, the area of arable lands is amply sufficient to quintuple the amount. There are 40 cotton factories in North Carolina, and yet there is room for double that number to do a paying business, while there is water power in plenty to drive any amount and any kind of machinery. The finest tobacco raised in the world is grown in Caswell and Granville Counties, which ranges in price from 10 cents to $2 50 per pound in the leaf. Good openings are plentiful for many more raisers and manufacturers of tobacco. There are as rich and fertile lands (also as poor and worthless lands) here as, perhaps, in any State in the Union. Now, as to

TIMBER,

this State can show every species found east of the Rocky Mountains, and we believe she has four-fifths of those found west of it. Last Summer it was found that even mahogany (blackbirch) was growing west of the Blue Ridge. Timber is here in great variety and plenty, suitable for nearly every purpose. It is with pleasure that I can record the fact, that this State has in her bosom minerals sufficient to greatly aid her in her future growth and prosperity.

METALS.

Gold is found in paying quantities a Guilford, Stanley and Franklin Counties. It has been discovered in various places along the Blue Ridge. This industry is receiving a new impetus from the attention of our own people and others from abroad. There are mines here that were worked before the American Revolution, and still they pay.

The Silver Mines near Davidson and in other sections of the State, are the only ones in the eastern part of the United States that are worked for this metal, and the profit derived has always been commensurate with the labor and expense, and frequently, wonderfully in excess.

Lead mines in Southwestern North Carolina yielded ore before the Revolution, containing 75 per cent of lead. This was along the French Broad River. The famous Davidson mines are located near the center of the State, and are noted for their argentiferous galena, and have been worked as much for the silver and minute particles of gold to be obtained, as for the lead. These mines are being actively worked. In Bolden's mountain there is perhaps the richest deposit of lead there is in the world, to which, as yet no attention has been paid save by the hunters who take their annual out off chunks of the pure metal for the purpose of making bullets.

The Blue Ridge has long been noted for its copper deposits, and that portion running through Western Carolina is rich in that metal. Thirteen years ago Chatham County alone produced 24,000 tons of this metal, worth at that time $96,000. The Bine Wing copper mine in Granville County will be opened next Spring.

Central Carolina has an exact *fac simile* of the celebrated ores of Sweden, which supply to England the best iron she makes. The magnetic ore in the western part of the State is very rich, yielding 70 per cent. of iron. Chunks of the ore are magnetic, and not only affect the needle, but will hold in suspension small pieces of iron, like nails and tacks. The richness of this variety of ore makes it very suitable for working in a bloomary furnace. There are several forges and bloomaries engaged in the business. Titaniferous ore is abundant.

Pyrites abound in enormous beds in Western Carolina. A marked feature in the American sulphides is the absence of arsenic, and hence they are more easy of reduction to sulphuric acid for agricultural purposes. The pyrites are in quantities sufficient to supply the demand of the world for centuries to come, and consequently are not unworthy of notice.

Zinc is found plentifully in the Davidson mines, and quicksilver has been found, but not in quantities sufficient to induce any one to go into the business. Platinum is found in Rutherford county in considerable plenty, and will soon become an industry. A pyritous variety of nickel ore, called seigenite, is found in considerable quantities in Gaston and Lincoln counties, also Cobalt, mingled with galena, blonde, tin bearing iron and other metallic compounds.

Mica mines of considerable richness have recently been found in Franklin and Granville Counties.

A mineral combining the elements and principles of several minerals has been found, that, so far as the afflicted are concerned, is the greatest find or discovery of all. Should it not soon exhaust it bids fair to be a "tonanza" to its owner. It cures consumption every time, unless the person afflicted with it has reached almost *articula mortis* or the verge of the grave.

Shortia is the most famous grass in the Western or Mountain section of the State, which is its habitat; whether it would flourish elsewhere we do not know. The Japan Clover in this, the middle section, is the most valuable grazing plant we have, and it also grows outside without any cultivation, and but for it our cattle would have suffered severely during last Summer's drouth. J. W. WALKER.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

A Sketch of the Industrial Progress of the Nation.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

This subject involves so many broad and general principles in the progress of civilization that an analytical thesis on it, by some able statesman, should form a chapter in the text books of every American school.

Though the savage and half civilized live in huts, half naked and starving, their wants are more nearly supplied than are the wants of civilization. The higher the civilization the greater is the disparity. Whilst the means of supply may be increased arithmetically the wants of high civilizations seem to increase geometrically—just like knowledge, the more we get the more we need.

Sixty-five years ago New York and New England Yankees made all the ditches, and did most of the menial service in the free States. Then, to the ordinary mind, it seemed that America must forever depend on Europe for cloths, tooths and implements; also, for iron, steel and copper, tin, zinc, etc.

Then America seemed fitted only for the production of grain, horses and cattle, and required but few laboring men, who felt themselves well paid at from $8 to $10 a month, while mechanics, unable to find work half the time at a dollar, joined at 50 cents a day on the farm.

Transporting wheat to market on sleighs, in Winter, made profitable work for horses. Wool was carded, spun and woven mostly by hand. Most families bought leather or had the skins of their slaughtered animals tanned on shares, and they hired a cobbler to make their family supply of shoes at home.

These were the conditions when DeWitt Clinton urged

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE CANAL

to cheapen food in New York City. Many farmers opposed the scheme, claiming it would rob them of their winter work for horses, and make it utterly impossible to sell horses for cash at any price. To the ordinary mind, back from the seaboard, the production and transportation of farm products was the ultimatium of American avocations.

At the low prices of $8 to $10 a month for men, and 50 cents a week for Yankee girls, it was difficult for all to find work. So, when the Irish came to work on the canal, they were more hated and worse despised than are the Chinamen now by the Irish. The Yankees were then, as the Irish are now, honest in the opinion that foreign labor would force them to beg or starve.

In 1825 the canal was completed, and the Yankees did not necessarily become beggars, nor Irish thieves, for work was in great demand, and at better prices than when the canal was begun. In fact, the Irish had lifted the Yankees out of the ditches, and from all manual service, making it possible for all to be gentlemen who deserved the appellation.

THE RAILROAD ERA.

Seven years later the construction of some of the roads which now comprise the New York Central, was begun. Though the price for horses was much greater than before the canal was made, yet the great mats of farmers felt certain that the use of steam must bring ruin to the market for horses and the demand for oats. Yet, while these honest men were bemoaning their prospects, the demand steadily increased until the prices were doubled.

SEWING MACHINES.

Forty years ago my wife bought the first sewing machine used in Central New York. Then, it was difficult for sewing women to find work at $3 a week. Our good minister suggested that to pay $130 for a machine that would rob a dozen poor women of work, was not a graceful thing for me to do. For a long time I thought our minister was right, and I felt ashamed of having the machine until I learned by experience that the wants of civilization are always greater than the means of supply. Since then I have gladly welcomed all labor-saving machinery and the working peoples from all nations.

On the discovery of gold in California, all classes of men, from all parts of the world, rushed on to the Eldorado, especially the hard working Irish. Unskilled labor was at a premium, making $3, $5, $8 and $10 a day. Students, lawyers, doctors and ministers could earn more in the sluices of California mines than they could make on the boulevards of civilization. The profits made common labor and all service respectable.

Our naval squadron had just returned from a cruise with special envoys to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce with Japan and China. While Americans were earning $5, $8, $10 a day in the golden sands, San Francisco was twice burned as clean as an open prairie.

Following up the treaty just forced on these countries by our naval squadron, our merchant ships bargained for, and obtained labor to assist in the permanent rebuilding of San Francisco. On they came, and faithfully did they work, making it possible to do hundreds of useful things on the Pacific Slope, which could not be hoped for without their economical and persistent work.

When it was no longer possible for the Dennis Kearneyites to pick $5 or $8 a day from the sluices to carouse and gamble with, they found the faithful, economical Chinamen doing good service in all the producing and menial avocations of life. With the same ignorance as to the effect of cheap labor that my Syracuse minister had about the sewing machine, they thought their own salvation depended on seading the Chinamen out of the country.

A CHINAMAN COULD NOT VOTE.

The Kearneyites soon had the sympathy of the unprincipled office seekers, who magnified their many faults, and falsely accused them of many that are only myths in their own vicious minds.

The Irish and whisky being—by adoption—legitimate children of the Democratic party, the office seeking Republicans began to tremble for fear of losing the Pacific States in the last Presidential election. Hence they deemed it necessary to make a great show of fairness by sending a special embassy to China, so as to temporarily bridge the Dennis Kearney Sand Lot politicians over the approaching elections.

LABOR BEING THE SOURCE OF ALL WEALTH

there is practically no limit to the possibilities of nations having an abundance of willing hands, intelligent thoughts and honest hearts—such nations can absolutely do almost anything they undertake. Had the Pacific States 100,000 economical Chinese workers they could profitably work thousands of mines they long ago abandoned, and double the value of their farms by creating a home market for their productions.

Had the Eastern States 100 millions of Chinese frugal to fill the mountain ranges between the Carolinas and the Pacific could be profitably converted into gardens for tea, and the culture of silk, which would rival Japan, Italy and the Indies.

With abundance of labor and labor-saving machinery, all these and a hundred times more would be possible and of untold benefit to American labor, if all could be directed by benevolent intelligence. This is as certain as the fact that the pauper-labor which made our canals, and the machinery which does the work of untold millions, have been of inestimable benefit to all thus far.

The Yankees—whose English fathers came here in hobnailed boots—have as much reason to complain of the economical thrift of the Germans—whose fathers came on wooden shoes—as have the Irish to complain about the Chinese.

ISRAEL HALL.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1884.

We feel assured that housewives who use Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Nectarine and Orange, avoid the disappointment so often experienced by the use of the ordinary flavoring extracts. The care bestowed in the selection of the articles used in Dr. Price's Flavors makes them so reliable.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Selections from the Blade's Letters for the Past Week.

California.

EDGEWOOD.

George Decker: I am much pleased to see the stand you have taken on the Temperance question.

DAGGETT.

M. P.: No man that reads, but thinks; none think but stop to reason, and it takes but little reasoning to draw the conclusion, that if a majority make our laws, "that our Government is for the people, by the people," then if that majority shall allow themselves to be ruled by a Rum Power, they become a nation of drunkards—a reproach fastened upon them far greater than that of slavery, and that which will spread greater ruin.

Indiana.

MICHIGANTOWN.

Mark Merritt: Let all who stand on the platform of Temperance and humanity; who wish to see our country prosper and become free from the blighting curse of King Alcohol, take the grand old BLADE, and with it fight the enemy until he is overcome.

WHITELAND.

A. C. Gilchrist: * * * And may God bless you in your efforts to Pulverize the Rum Power.

PLAINFIELD.

M. E. Best: Am delighted and encouraged with the vigor and sound reasoning of your articles against the Liquor Power.

MARTZ.

L: My first recolleetion of beer was in being sent to Cincinnati with barley for the brewers. It was the custom then for the sellers of the barley to have all the beer they could drink. I know one moral seller who would never drink. The man may appear to have been inconsistent but then time and education brings about changes, and influence upon certain subject matters works reform.

BAINBRIDGE.

W. O. H.: I never was a drunkard, but have drank more or less all my life, until I got to reading your paper. I have now quit it entirely, and thank you for it. Go on in the same way you have started, and success will finally greet the cause.

Illinois.

CASEY.

J. C. Tyndall: * * * and may the elements that supports the distillery, brewer and saloon keeper be crushed by the heel of public sentiment.

PETERSBURG.

Mrs. Anna Miles: I am rejoicing with thousands of others, that you are making the BLADE a two-edged blade in the destruction of the Rum Power. The BLADE has been a great blessing to the temperance workers here; they are determined more than ever to work till the Rum Power is pulverized.

AUBURN.

W. A. Dodds: So far as my knowledge extends, the "BLADE" is the only leading political paper that has dared to assail that arch demon, King Alcohol. I say, God speed you in your efforts to Pulverize the Rum Power.

DUNDER.

Geo. Western: All honor to the BLADE for the noble stand it has taken. We had a Temperance sermon to-day; the pastor said the BLADE ought to be in every household.

ADAMS.

Joseph B. Crubaugh: I heartily bid you God speed in Pulverizing the Rum Power.

NEWMAN.

E. C. Siler: I have just finished reading your answer to "Brewer," and I could not keep still longer. I indorse your answer every word, and all your efforts to pulverize the Rum Power. Do not handle them with gloves on, but show them up in all their ghastly deformity. Let the brewers howl.

SPRINGFIELD.

O. S.: Three cheers for the Prohibition States and Counties and for the Toledo BLADE.

Iowa.

LYONS.

J. N.: I see many friends of Temperance using the BLADE to publish facts to the reading world in regard to the enormous work of distruction—caused by Beer brewing and distilling interests, throughout our dear blood bought country. * * * In less than six months eight strong men were cut off in the prime of life. Circumstances go to prove that they were the victims of Beer shops and whisky poisen.

FONTANELLE.

W. J. Jacobs: * * * And now the bold and aggressive stand taken on the Rum question will, I hope, mark a new era in its career of usefulness.

Kentucky.

STILLWATER.

J. W. Faulkner: I am well pleased with your course——Pulverize the Rum Power.

CROCKETTSVILLE.

Nathan Arrowood: * * * Direct your heaviest batteries against the strongest Rum-holds.

Kansas.

LYNDON.

William B. Rock: You are doing a grand work. Your readers are delighted at seeing your crushing attacks on the Rum Power.

W. A. Parker: * * * As to Iowa, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, but for Kansas I can speak and say with gladness that Prohibition here is a greater success than even the most sanguine of its friends hoped for it. The Prohibition army is advancing all along the line, as hundreds of the transgressors have discovered before this time.

OLATHE.

M. P. Graham: The Temperance question is not a sectional one, but pervades the South as well as the North and will sway the minds of all morally disposed people to a greater extent than any other issue ever has done in the history of this Government. The signs of the times need not be misinterpreted. And whoever supposes that the party lash will turn the tide of the Temperance sentiment or check its ardor are reckoning without their host.

VALENCIA.

L. T. Yount: The stand the BLADE has taken upon the Temperance question is worthy of emulation by the press and people of this country.

SOUTH HAVEN.

W. B.: The BLADE has took a decided stand in this matter, and now let every reader of it stand by it. Give it your hearty support by circulating it, and writing to it. In short let us put fourth efforts, use every influence both by precept and example and put all our forces at work against the enemy.

Maine.

LYNA.

J. H. Whitter: Our Maine Law keeps things quite comfortable for society, but as this is a great universal question I would like for our people to help Pulverize the Rum Power, so I will give you some names to send specimen copies to, and perhaps some of them may send the $1, and do you and themselves good.

Missouri.

ELK CREEK.

J. J. Bradbury: I have been a subscriber for the BLADE for 10 years steady, besides taking a year at a time three or four times before that date, and always liked it; but since it has come out boldly for the Temperance cause, I now think it the best family paper published.

GAMBRON.

Theodore Boyd: Half the crimes and cruelties that happen are caused by the rum sellers.

AVALON.

C. K.: Permit me to congratulate you on the stand you have taken on the "Liquor business." Would that more of our leading papers would come out as boldly as the BLADE and help to "Pulverize the Rum Power," but it appears the BLADE alone had the grit to run the risk of opposing one of the greatest evils of the present day. The public sentiment of Avalon and vicinity is heartily in sympathy with the BLADE.

MT. CARMEL.

W. H. H. Musich: I am a Republican always; old soldier too. Am wish you on the "New Departure." We did not molest the brewers until they walked into the fight. Now, thank goodness, you are not the man to "kiss the rod" for such a set! This thing (in the manner of its coming up) reminds me of the trouble we had with Dixie 25 years ago, and I expect a similar termination of this little rebellion. Persevere, and you will have the distinction of having knocked off the chip that the "awkward squad" have been firing at for 50 years, for there is more metal and mettle in any of your recent (anti-rum) editorials than in a picked dozen of the Temperance publications.

MALTA BEND.

B. M. Johnson: I firmly believe that this grand old State would carry for Prohibition if we could get a chance to vote for it.

EDINA.

B. R.: There are some just as true Temperance people in Missouri as anywhere, and we appreciate your good work.

W. A. Butt: If there ever was a time since the existence of our Government that the Press should take an advanced, bold and defiant stand against the Devil, Rum and Rascality, it is now.

Minnesota.

DULUTH.

A. E. Rood: The position taken by the BLADE on the Temperance Question is worthy of imitation by all first-class papers, and the sooner the Republican party wheel into line and help to Pulverize the Rum Power, the better for them. Let us have National Prohibition, and make this the happiest and best country in the whole world. To Pulverize the Rum Power is the most important work before the American people.

HAVANA.

Louis B. Johnson: The Rum Traffic must go down, or else the human race must go down.

Michigan.

NASHVILLE.

S. H. Overholt: I herewith send you the names of some to whom I would be glad to have papers sent. God bless and prosper you in the grand work you have so nobly and bravely engaged in. "Hold the fort" against every battery that the Beer Brewer and Rum Seller can turn against you.

SAINT HELEN.

W. T. Morton: Educate the people to the iniquities of the Rum Traffic and God bless your effort.

New York.

LESTER.

Thomas Nixon: I am much pleased with your cousre in Pulverizing Rum.

HARTWICK.

N. S. S.: I am a new subscriber to your paper, but I wish to express my approval of the firm stand you have taken against the terrible evil of intemperance.

DEXTER.

Dr. Gladwin: Our town has took advantage of the local option act, and for 12 years we have kept the "Blighter" from our midst, and we see the good effects of it in many ways. Our poor account has been reduced nearly one-half; our cases in the criminal courts are not one-eight of what they were when liquor was sold; men that once spent their earnings for drink, and had ragged children and rag-stuffed windows at home, are now good, industrious citizens, with comfortable homes. Keep your Pulverizer at work, it is gaining friends here.

Nebraska.

CRAIG.

N. P. Sackett: Continue to treat the Liquor Power as you have in the past, and pulverize it if possible.

COLUMBUS.

J. W. Little: Pulverizing the Rum Power is a good work and I will help you at it.

STROMSBURY.

S. S. Kauffman: Our high license law is no doubt better than many others; but the fact that "nine-tenths of the brewers and saloon men endorse it" is another argument in favor of prohibition.

MINDEN.

William Adams: The Brewer who tries to defend his business, reminds me of the Border Ruffians, Mormons, Three-card-monte men, etc., who all claim a right to carry on their nefarious business.

North Carolina.

MADISON COUNTY.

E. S. Hulin: Do brandy drinkers favor the sale of brandy? Let a vote of the people answer the question. Township 11 of Madison County, N. C., was one of the worst brandy cursed Townships in the State. Neither life nor property was safe. But a few saw where they were drifting, canvassed the Township and easily obtained signatures enough to call an election. The election was held in June, 1882, and but two men were found in the Township who were brazen enough to vote to continue the brandy curse, and 105 voted against it. They pulverized the Brandy Power. The Body Rot has been removed, and business has returned to its normal condition. All is quiet in Township 11.

Ohio.

OAKWOOD.

Mrs. S. L. Carey: I read with joy your Temperance articles in the good old BLADE. I, too, say "Pulverize the Rum Power!"

SHIELDS.

J. A. Workman: I hope to see the day that a drop of Rum can't be found in the land.

TOLEDO.

F. W. Bassett: * * * And assure you that the best people are in sympathy with your work and will give you all the assistence and encouragement needed. Since reading your answer to a Milwaukee Brewer in the BLADE of February 6, 1884, I cannot help but pronounce it as an unanswerable argument, and attacking the cursed traffic in the right place.

Oregon.

ASHLAND.

Robert McLean: I subscribed for your paper on returning from a long absence in South America, because I remembered it as sound on the political questions of the times. It was a most agreeable surprise to me to find that you had "the courage—a rare virtue in these days—to boldly attack the Rum Power. Count upon my most earnest efforts to extend the circulation of such a fearless champion of the right, and may God speed you.

Pennsylvania.

GRANITE HILL.

J. D.: War to the death on the Rum Traffic.

Tennessee.

CRUCIFER.

Geo. B. Daws: I have always voted the Democratic ticket and felt it my duty to do so, but on seeing your bold stand against the whisky traffic I have fully decided that in the future I will be found numbered with that party that does most to pulverize the destructive Rum Power. I have realised for myself, that it is a withering curse, and is fast sapping and undermining the once strong bulwarks of happiness and civilization, and every true freeman in this broad land of God's aught to arise at once and crush it from our homes.

Virginia.

ASHLAND.

T. J. Vaylor: I have taken the good old BLADE many years, and freely indorse the course it has taken in regard to the Rum Power, as it ought to be indorsed by every lover of decency and good government.

Washington Territory.

PALOUSE.

A. T. Walker: As I have not seen anything from this part of the Northwest I want to say that this is a grand, good and great country, and if "admitted" this Winter will tally one for Republicanism and Temperance.

Ninety-Day Seed Corn.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

DONNALDSHILL, Ohio, Feb. 4.—I have a very superior quality of extra large yellow corn which was originated by myself, and which will mature in ninety days, thus filling a want long felt. Ears twelve to fourteen inches long, and two to the stalk, generally; grain unusually large, cob slender, white hands, intelligent thoughts and honest hearts—such nations can absolutely do almost anything they undertake. Had the Pacific States 100,000 economical Chinese workers they could profitably work thousands of mines they long ago abandoned, and double the value of their farms by creating a home market for their productions.

Had the Eastern States 100 millions of Chinese frugal to fill the mountain ranges between the Carolinas and the Pacific could be profitably converted into gardens for tea, and the culture of silk, which would rival Japan, Italy and the Indies.

With abundance of labor and labor-saving machinery, all these and a hundred

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1883		$50,172,371 91
RECEIVED IN 1883.		
For premiums	$4,829,088 07	
For Interest and Rents.	2,293,912 45	
Profit and Loss	347,212 35	7,470,222 87
		$58,042,594 78

DISBURSED IN 1883.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS:		
For claims by death and matured endowments	$3,812,977 32	
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,129,606 54	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	779,177 92	
TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS	$5,731,951 79	
EXPENSES:		
Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Medical Examiners' fees, Printing, Advertising, Legal, Real Estate and all other expenses	700,230 61	
Taxes	344,871 06	
		$6,827,013 46
BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1883		$51,215,581 32

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

Loans upon Real Estate, first lien		$24,089 620 50
Loans upon Stocks and Bonds		495,284 41
Premium notes on Policies in force		3,849,366 50
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company		12,101,213 36
Cost of United States Registered Bonds		99,125 00
Cost of State Bonds		19,900 00
Cost of City Bonds		1,762,973 69
Cost of other Bonds		6,722,201 89
Cost of Bank Stock		122,761 00
Cost of Railroad Stock		36,000 00
Cash in Bank		954,748 34
Balance due from agents		2,598 63
		$51,215,581 32
ADD		
Interest due and accrued	$1,029,792 71	
Rents accrued	16,466 56	
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	259,087 11	
Net premiums in course of collection, None.		
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	50,196 76	
		$1,355,320 14
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1883		$52,571,101 46
LIABILITIES:		
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest	$47,704,413 00	
Additional reserve by Company's Standard 3 per cent on policies issued since April 1, 1883	87,980 00	
All other liabilities	740,431 99	
		$48,544,824 99
SURPLUS by Company's Standard		$4,026,276 47
SURPLUS by Conn. Standard, 4 per ct		4,094,276 47
SURPLUS by N. Y., Standard, 4½ per ct., over		7,000,000 00

Ratio of expenses of management to receipts in 1883 ..... 8.9 per cent.
Policies in force December 31, 1883, 63,386 ..... $155,433,409 00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
ROBERT H. KELLOGG, General Agent for Ohio, cor. Fifth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

THE WORLD MOVES.

Ex-Sen. Tabor has his eye fixed on the Gubernatorial chair of Colorado.

Mr. Henry Irving is highly pleased with his great success in this country.

Pres. Arthur, it is said, has already promised to spend next Summer at Newport.

Myron Whitney's son William promises to become a profounder basso than his father.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott continues to regain health and strength. He is able to take a daily walk and drives out occasionally.

A Texan who has lost both arms has learned to shoot his revolver with his toes. How does he reach his hip pocket? It must be very unhandy, to say the least.—*Boston Courier.*

M. de Fay, the great Paris matrimonial agent, has made an enormous fortune, and has retired to private life, refusing to part with the good will of his profession.

HUMAN BLOOD—On the purity and vitality of the blood depends the vigor and health of the whole system. Disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause. A remedy that gives life and strength to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impur

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Post-office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

SOCIAL ETIQUET.

XV.

A large evening party or a ball requires far more elaborate and extensive preparations than the coffees and teas of which I spoke farther back. Given large houses, with roomy apartments, an expenditure without stint and they may be made very pleasant, in one thing having the advantage of the entertainments now so fashionable, and that is, they bring the two sexes together in social enjoyment, whereas the others, given as they are generally in business hours, exclude the gentlemen. It is right and proper that ladies should meet occasionally in that way to have a pleasant time together, but it is not well that such gatherings should take the place and crowd out those where gentlemen can have their share of the enjoyment and contribute to that of others. The tendency of the time is to too great devotion to business and money-getting, and the neglect of social duties on the part of men, and women should not aid in strengthening this disposition by diminishing the opportunities for throwing aside the cares of the day to find rest and recreation in social pleasures. These one-sided coffees and teas carried to excess are subject to the same criticism and objection that club meetings of men have always met with from women, and for this reason evening receptions and parties are desirable for the preservation of the social life of a community.

In making arrangements for such an entertainment consider first how many persons can be made comfortable in your rooms, without danger of undergoing the crushing operation. It is safe then to invite about one-fourth more, for it is probable that such a proportion will send their regrets.

The invitations should be sent from 10 days to two weeks beforehand, the latter time being none too long—if the party is to be a large one—for the preparations many may feel obliged to make in order to present the elegant appearance which is their ambition. An answer should be sent as soon as possible. In London this is done immediately, whether it is an acceptance or regrets, but in this country it is not considered necessary, unless it is of the latter character, and then it is not forwarded until a day or two before the entertainment. There should, however, be a reform in regard to this delay, as it makes considerable difference whether one person or 20 are to be expected out of that number of invitations.

It is not a necessity now for the host and hostess to receive together. The latter must be within easy reach of the door with whoever she has designated to assist her, and remain there until it is probable that all the guests have arrived. The host, however, should not be far away.

To receive gracefully is an accomplishment which every woman should study to possess. To make each guest feel that his presence has conferred a pleasure, to set strangers at ease, to give new acquaintances as cordial a welcome as old friends—to do all this without effort or effusion is an art that is worth having. It is much to do with the success of the party, for first impressions are likely to be lasting ones, at least throughout the evening.

Later on both host and hostess should move around among their guests, dispensing pleasant words and genial smiles, allowing none to feel neglected, seeking out the strangers and endeavoring to make them feel at home, but devoting themselves to no one person for any great length of time. These duties should be shared by the grown up sons and daughters, if there are any, who must for the evening waive all individual preferences, and devote themselves to making everybody present comfortable and happy. Nothing can be more ill-bred than for a young lady or gentleman in the family to ignore the rest of the guests for the exclusive society of their chums, or to carry on a flirtation with individuals.

I remember once attending a party where the only son of the house committed a *faux pas* of this kind that resulted disastrously for his hopes. He had fallen very much in love with a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman in high position, who were both visiting in the City, and were present at a party given by the young man's parents. From the moment of their entrance he had eyes and ears for none but her, and entirely ignored all others present. He danced with her only; he promenaded with her; he took her in to supper, and only left her side when compelled by her attention being demanded by others. Late in the evening a friend spoke to the father of the young man's devotion to the daughter.

"He is a selfish fellow" was the reply; "and does not regard the first principles of true courtesy. What right has he in his own home to so entirely forget his duties to other guests! No, no. *He* cannot have my daughter."

And he didn't.

When there is dancing, the host and hostess, assisted by all the members of the household, should see that their guests who wish to dance are provided with partners. If this seems very onerous, it is easy to request two or three intimate friends to assist in the matter. Especially must the young people of the family see to it that no one is neglected before joining in the dancing themselves.

The hour for supper is usually from half-past eleven to twelve. The host leads the way, with the lady to whom he desires to offer this attention, while the hostess remains until the last. The exception to this is when there is some distinguished guest present, whom it is desired to honor, and then the hostess leads the way with him to the supper room.

When the guests begin to depart the hostess should be near the door, to allow the *adieux* to be said without trouble or embarrassment by those passing out. It was once considered a breach of etiquet for a guest to omit the leave taking, even when it necessitated a regular tour of observation in order to find the host and hostess, but now, if no member of the family is in sight, it is not considered impolite to go without ceremony. Especially is this true in large gatherings, and it seems to be a very sensible thing, as to say good-night to so large a number is a great fatigue for the entertainers, to be added to the other duties of the evening.

I have said nothing about one or two things which are very important, so far as the pleasure and comfort of the guests are concerned. I allude to the heat and ventilation of the rooms. In nine cases out of 10 at a large party in a private house one feels as if undergoing the two processes of roasting and suffocation. The air seems red hot. The pretty toilets with fresh flowers are pretty no longer, and if there is dancing, the measure of misery is full. The perspiring crowd feel as if their first foretaste of a hereafter prepared for the wicked was being given.

Something of this cannot always be prevented even with the greatest care. Where the rooms are not very large, so many people gathered together with gas lights burning brilliantly must soon vitiate the air, no matter what precautions are taken. It is impossible to keep the windows thrown open, for in that case many will take cold.

The error often lies, however, in having the rooms too warm to start with. If the atmosphere is heated to a comfortable temperature for one or two persons, be assured that it will be entirely too warm when the guests arrive. Let it just escape a chill, and then, as the house becomes crowded, gently lower the windows a little from the top and raise them a crack from the bottom. Very small crevices will produce a continuous change in the air that will be a great relief. The success of your party may hinge upon this one matter, for fresh air goes a long way towards producing physical comfort, and consequently good nature. More than this, it will prevent many of those serious coughs and colds that are always sure to follow such gatherings, and which are the immediate result of being overheated and breathing impure air, both of which have lowered the tone of the system, then going out into the cold, where the great change comes with a shock that produces serious consequences. Let the whole house be thoroly ventilated before the guests arrive, and then with the arrangement I have suggested, much of this evil may be prevented.

In speaking of the duties of the host and hostess at a large party or ball—the only difference between the two being that at the former there may or may not be dancing, while at the latter there must be—I have said nothing about the supper. It is always elaborate, and in this country usually with some hot dishes, such as oysters cooked in various ways, game, chicken, etc., and always coffee. Besides there are cold meats, salads, raw oysters, followed by cake, ice cream, ices, fruits and nuts. Of course custom in regard to this varies, but in a general way the above is about what is expected.

Now for the duties of guests.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The following is an extract from a letter to the BLADE:

We heartily endorse your Temperance stand, but think Miss Emily Bouton ought to leave out wine in her editorial, and not sanction its use in any form. It looks a little out of place in your good old paper. Yours with respect.—A. J. PARKHURST, Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill.

The writer of this criticism evidently did not carefully read what was said in "Etiquet" in regard to this matter. A fact that exists was simply stated, coupled with the suggestion that the serving of wine was *not* a necessity even at a fashionable dinner. "Etiquet" only aims to describe the forms of behaviour in good society, without attempting to discuss the morals of any of its practices. E. S. B.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Lamp Shades.—Where the plain white shades are used either for gas or for oil lamps, a pretty change can be produced in their appearance by making fancy shades to cover the others sometimes. A very elegant one is of pink crape. Get a half yard. Cut out a circle the diameter of which is just twice the depth you wish the shade to be. Cut a round hole in the center large enough for the chimney to go through, or if you think it better the top of the shade. You can ornament the crape with little bunches of flowers cut out of cretonne and button-holed on, or sew little spangles all over it. It will be pretty left plain. Put a pink silk fringe around the bottom about two and a half inches wide, and a full ruching of the crape around the top. Instead of the fringe you can use lace if you like.

A much cheaper cover can be made in the same way of pink tissue paper except that instead of cretonne figures put on, prick out patterns of flowers or animals with a pin, and finish the bottom with a fringe cut of the paper, and make the ruche of the paper. Be sure to get a pretty color and the light shed from it will be very pleasing.

Pocket Sachets.—Materials. Two pieces of silk or satin of contrasting colors four inches square. Two skeins of gold-colored embroidery silk; ¼ yd. of small silk cord; 1½oz. of violet scented sachet powder, or whatever perfume is best liked.

Make a thin muslin bag 3½ inches square when finished and put the powder in it. Embroider an initial upon one of the pieces in silk, and outline a little pattern on the other. Sew the pieces of silk together on their sides, put the muslin bag inside fastening the two together at each of the corners, overstitch the fourth side and sew cord around it. This is a pretty present for gentlemen who can carry them in the pocket with the handkerchief that thus receives a slight and delicate perfume. A sachet for a glove box is made in the same way except that it must be as long and wide as an ordinary glove.

Felt Fringe.—With reference to the hint in regard to making this fringe, some one wants to know about the head of the tassel. It is made by winding it down for an inch from the top with coarse silk laid evenly and when far enough down the needle is put through to fasten it, and then passed up and out at the top with the silk double and then put back leaving a long loop to fasten the tassel by. If the silk with which they are wound be shaded the effect is much prettier.

To Preserve Flowers.—It is often desirable to preserve flowers dear to us by association. It can be done by dipping them, when fresh and free from moisture, into melted paraffine. The paraffine should not be heated any more than to just melt it. The flowers should be dipped in and moved about until no bubble of air appears above them. By this process they become hermetically sealed, and remain fresh and bright as when plucked from the garden.

Now I ask some one to tell me how I am to get presents for a boy of four years old, and a little girl of six. Resources—not a scrap of silk or wool, no toy store and only 70 cents to expend. I have a few magazines to exchange. I will come again if I don't take cold waiting at the door this time. L. J. ROSKAN.

Knitted Feather Stripe.—Some one asked for feather stripe. Here it is: Cast on 13 stitches for every stripe, and two for every seam. Narrow twice—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—narrow twice. Knit three rounds plain, and repeat. When you narrow the first two times, you narrow in the regular way; the other side of the stripe you slip and bind. If you wish to narrow the stripe, you can narrow the first one after you narrow twice, and the one you knit after widening; but narrow when you are knitting the second or third plain round. If you want it in any space, only knit two rounds between. I knit a pair of cream colored linen stockings for a little girl by this pattern last Summer, and they were handsome. It is real easy, and speedily done.

Shell Stripe.—There is another that is much admired. Cast on seven stitches for each shell, always allowing two for seam. Knit 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—now you have 13 stitches in place of seven. Knit one round plain. Then narrow first and last stitch on each shell every round until you have only seven stitches on the shell. Then knit one round before making next shell. When you narrow, "slip and bind" on first side of shell, and narrow the other way on other side. This is a pretty stripe for back of mitten, with a cable or braided stripe on each side, or half of a feather. I have knit them each way. I don't like the shell for the wrist of a mitten as well as some others, as the shell widens the knitting so much that when you come to knit the hand it draws in. This might be remedied by widening about two stitches to every shell when the hand is commenced.

Here is another pretty stripe. I don't know the name of it as I took it from a pair of mittens that a lady bought: Narrow one (regular way) k 2—o—k 1—o—k 2—n—(slip and bind) knit two rounds between; take 9 stitches. You can narrow or you can make the stripe with 7 stitches; then you narrow—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—; this is pretty for the wrist of a mitten.—CLARISSA.

Diamond Lace Pattern.—Cast on 17 stitches and knit back plain. First row—k 2—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—k 2—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—k 2—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Can you give me any information concerning "Angora" or "Angoria" goats, where some could be bought, at what price, and the value of the fleece, etc.? Would be glad to get the address of some one who raises them. Address in your paper "F.," Seattle, W. T.

Will you kindly inform me as to the best methods of fighting a large white grub, which infests our valley soil. It burrows in potatoes especially, and nearly rendered our crop worthless last year. I wish to plant some strawberry plants this Spring, and fear the grub may prove injurious.—S.

Will some of the readers of the Blade that understands gardening tell me through the columns of the Blade or by letter how to make garden hot beds; also where I can get grape cuttings. I would like to correspond with some one experienced in gardening.—W. D. Jordan, Illiuside, Col.

Can you tell me what will stop a horse from cribbing? I have tried a strap around his neck and filling between his teeth, but it does no good. If you can give me a better remedy through your columns I would like to see it in your next week's paper.—Went W. Cook, Manton, Mich.

Is there any way to subdue and kill out Canada thistles, where they become well rooted? Would be glad to hear of any or all proven remedies.—M. M. Dillon, York, Mich.

Can you or any of your correspondents give a remedy for the green cabbage worm. We have not grown a late cabbage head in this part of Illinois for four years in consequence of the above named pests.—B. C. Edwards, Bowensburg, Ill.

Field Fencing.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

In reading "The Farm," I thought for the benefit of farmers and others who are in like circumstances, I would make the following statement, giving my experience and some valuable hints with regard to "field fencing." Having a farm here of 122 acres, all of which has been fenced for a number of years, and as the fences were going down, about one-third of the rails being rotten, I concluded to take the remaining sound rails from one side of the farm, along the road about 300 rods, and rebuild the other fences on the farm. Then I would have 200 rods of a new fence to build of the same kind.

A barbed wire fence was suggested, but I had objections to that, as there has been so many valuable horses ruined by running against the barbed wire. They tell me a horse won't run against it but once, but that is like the Irishman learning his horse to live without eating. Begorrah, when I got him I must be died." Then a hedge fence was suggested. To that too, I had objections, viz: I wouldn't have any fence for three or four years, and then if you plow close to it, you will cut off some of the roots, and then they will sprout up, and they have to be trimmed every year, and thus, they are a continual annoyance. Next, were several patent straight rail fences, recommended, all of which were too much complicated and expensive to build, and not durable; so I concluded that a post and board fence was the cheapest fence that I could build, the material of which would cost me about 60 cents per rod; at that rate the 200 rods would cost me $120. But now I have a plan by which, in building the 200 rods, I save $60.30 and have a fence that doesn't take any more room than a board fence, and will stand longer than a post and board fence, and in repairing the other fences I have over one acre of land which is worth not less than $50 more, making a total of $110.30 that I save by this plan, and now Brother Farmers if you have fences to build or repair in the Spring send me a postal card and I will send you my plan with particulars, etc., free of charge, which will prove a great value and thereby you will save money in proportion as I did.—Amos Young, Hicksville, Ohio.

Measuring the Age of Trees.

The counting of the rings added by exogenous trees every year to their circumference can only, without risk of great error, be applied to trees cut down in their prime, and hence is useless for the older trees, which are hollow and decayed. Trees, moreover, often develop themselves so unusually from the center that, as the case of a specimen in the museum at Kew, there may be about 250 rings on one side to 50 on the other. Perhaps the largest number of rings that has ever been counted was in the case of an oak felled 1812, where they amounted to 720; but De Candolle, who mentions this, adds that 600 years were added to this number as probably covering the remaining rings which it was no longer possible to count. This instance may be taken to illustrate how unsatisfactory this mode of reckoning really is for all but trees of comparatively youthful age. The external girth measurement is for these reasons the best we can have, being especially applicable where the date of a tree's introduction into a country or of its planting is definitely fixed, since it enables us to argue from the individual specimen or from a number of specimens, not with certainty, but with certain limits of variability, to the rate of growth of that tree as a species. In these measurements of trees of a century or more in age, such as are given abundantly in London's "Arboretum," lies our best guides, though even then the growth in subsequent ages must remain a matter of conjecture. The difficulty is to reduce this conjectural quantity to the limits of probability; for, given the ascertained growth of the first century, how shall we estimate the diminished growth of later centuries? The best way would seem to be to take the ascertained growth of the first century and then to make, say the third of it, the actual growth of every century. Thus if we were to take twelve feet as the ascertained growth of an oak in its first century, four feet would be its constant average rate, and we might conjecture that an oak of forty feet was about two thousand years old. But clearly it might be much less, for the reason for taking the third is not so much that it is a more probable average than the half, as it is obviously less likely to err, or the excess of rapidity.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Lambs in February.

The early lambs are those that bring the highest prices, and this is the month during which the ewes will come in. But early lambs are no better than late ones, unless the farmer keeps them growing and in good condition. The lambs that are dropped when the ground is covered with snow, and left in the fields to romp with the flock, may sometimes thrive and reach maturity, but the neglected little creatures become more or less dwarfed in their early stages, being inferior to lambs that are a month or six weeks younger. An early start is of great importance if profit from early lambs is to be expected. In order to keep them strong and thrifty they should be within access of shelter at all times, but not closed up completely, which allows them to run outside on warm days or remain in on damp occasions. The food of the ewes should consist of material which will supply bone, flesh and fat to the lambs. The supposition that sheep will eat anything is well enough at times, but when the ewes are to supply themselves with food as well as provide milk for the lambs, the growth of the latter will be in ratio according to the food and quarters, and the late lamb will be better than the early one unless due care is given the latter.

Spring Feeding of Ewes.

The woolly coat of the sheep is well calculated to resist dry, cold weather, but it sheds rain or snow but poorly; consequently the thaws of February and March, with their frequent rains and their slush and mud, are the hardest portions of the Winter for unsheltered sheep. When to this inclemency of the season is added the cloying of the appetite, after months of feeding upon dry food, it will readily be seen that a little extra care is absolutely essential to the keeping of our flocks in a constant thrift. For breeding ewes this care is especially necessary as the time of lambing approaches, since they cannot endure the strain of maternity and milk-giving without serious loss, unless previously fortified by judicious care and liberal feeding.

It is possible, of course, to feed too liberally, and thus induce a tendency to parturient fever; but this mistake is less often made than that of allowing the ewes to run down in flesh that when the milk drain begins they soon become mere skeletons. Milk cannot be made from nothing; if the material for its manufacture be not found in the food it will be taken from the accumulated flesh of the body, and if no surplus flesh has been accumulated, the secretion of milk will either cease or material will be drawn from the muscles and other tissues which is absolutely needed for the maintenance of health and strength. No more melancholy sight is ever seen in the sheep fold than that of a poor, half-starved ewe, with a scrawny lamb tugging at her for the nourishment which it vainly seeks.

One of the serious faults of our methods in stock growing is the neglect to provide succulent food for our animals at lambing, calving and farrowing time. Such provision might be very cheaply made by sowing rye in the Fall, or by growing a crop of beets or turnips and saving for this purpose, but how few of us do either of these! In default of such feed the ewes should have an extra allowance of grain from now until the grass comes. This, judiciously given, will give them strength and enable them to withstand the drain of milk-giving. For this purpose bran, oats or shelled corn will be found the best foods, with a spoonful of oil meal occasionally to each ewe. Corn meal is not a good food for sheep, being more liable to surfeit or scour than whole grain or bran.—*Cor. Farm and Eireside.*

Aphides, or Green Flies,

as we commonly call them, are a great nuisance at this time, and flower buds and young growths are their favorite food. Fumigating them with tobacco smoke in the dwelling house is a pretty story "for the marines." My practical observation has not been very limited, but when it comes to fumigating plants in dwelling houses I know nothing at all about it, would not allow it to be done in my house, and I do not know of any one who would in his. Still I have read of its being recommended often enough, and how prettily people would do it too—under barrels, wet sheets, in the cupboard, an empty room, or the cellar! The simplest way is to wash off the insects with soapsuds, soft water, or warm water, say at a temperature of 120°, or dip them in tobacco water the color of tea, afterwards washing them in clean water. In washing them you can stand them, pots and all, in a tub of water and with your hand throw the water up among the leaves and shoots, and bring down the enemy—a nice amusement on wash-day afternoons. But for safety's sake, if you stand the roots in the water, do not use it over 110° or a very little over. Tobacco water won't hurt the roots of the plants, or, let me assure you, the grubs or earth-worms in the soil.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Preparing for the Garden.

The success of a garden depends much on its early preparation and planting in Spring. Crops which do not need putting in till warm weather arrives, are greatly benefited by the thorough preparation and the pulverizing and enriching the soil. It is well, therefore, to apply in Winter all the manure which may be wanted. Pulverized by frost, and headed into the soil by rains and melting snows, it will be worth more than if spread in lumps after Spring opens and is imperfectly intermixed. All new gardens for vegetables should be arranged for house cultivation by extending the plants in drills across it from end to end. This will greatly reduce the labor of keeping it clean, and the few minutes required to cultivate it once a week will be trifling, compared with hard and laborious hand labor. The crops will grow vigorously by keeping the soil constantly mellow and clean by the frequent passing of the narrow one-horse harrow or cultivator. Gardens which are already laid out may be modified by rear arrangement, so that much, if not most, may be subjected to horse cultivation, and the amount of hand hoeing materially lessened. There are many crops which are commonly planted in beds, and kept clean, if at all, with hand labor, which may be arranged in drills for the purpose.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

Remedy for Stumbling Horses.

Some good horses are addicted to stumbling while walking or moving in a slow trot, says the *Stockman.* A well versed veterinarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action; one a general weakness in the muscular system, such as would be noticed in a tired horse; the other a weakness of the exterior muscles of the leg, brought about by carrying too much weight on the toe. To effect a cure, he adds, lighten the weight of each front shoe about four ounces; have the toe of the shoe made of steel instead of iron, it will wear longer; have it rounded off the same as it would be when one-third worn out, in order to prevent tripping; allow one week's rest; have the legs showered for a few minutes at a time with cold water through a hose, in order to create a spray; then rub dry briskly, from the chest down to the foot. Give walking exercise daily this week, for about an hour, twice a day. When you commence driving again omit the slow jog—either walk or send him along at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk again, but do not speed for at least several weeks. By this means the habit of stumbling from either of the above causes will be pretty well overcome.

Lives Prolonged.

Many to whom no encouragement could be offered, disease having progressed so far that no chance of arresting it seemed to remain, have been promptly relieved, and their lives prolonged and rendered comparatively comfortable, by the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia. Many more, who have been sufferers for years and almost incapacitated for work, are now in the enjoyment of a good degree of health and able to engage actively in the business, profession, or household duties which have been wholly or partially abandoned. It is wonderful what cures in so-called "desperate cases," are being made by this remarkable Treatment! If any one, requiring the aid of such a treatment, will write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, they will promptly mail such documents and reports of cases as will enable him to judge of its value for himself.

Sending a Baby by Express.

The *British Medical Journal* says that an English gentleman was recently sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labor for sending his infant child by rail from Belfast to Coleraine in a flower hamper, addressed to a lady about whom he knew nothing whatever. The hamper was left by him at one of the parcel delivery offices in Belfast, about 11:30 A. M., for transportation to Coleraine, a distance of about 50 miles, and placed in the parcel office. About 2 A. M. the next morning the night watchman's attention was attracted by the cry of a child; on making a search in the parcel-room he discovered the cause snugly and comfortably placed in its hamper. It is remarkable, and of interest to medical men, that with all the knocking about this hamper must have got the child slept, and did not utter a sound for 15 hours; and when released from its incarceration (though this occurred in the middle of Winter) it was not anything the worse for its confinement.

Wells' May-apple (Liver) Pills. 10c. and 25c

"Rough on Cough" Troches, 15c.; Liquid, 30ct

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, tasteless, effective, 25c.

Bracelets for Gentlemen.

New York Journal.

A decided innovation in men's fashions is the bracelet. Many men have worn these ornaments in their lives, but they were made of steel. But that bracelets will be worn by men from choice has already been decided by the goddess which makes styles for the upper middle classes. The large jewelry firms have met the fashion half way, and have got some splendid styles. Cuffs and coat-sleeves will be cut short so that the ornament can be shown to advantage. This new decision makes it easy for ladies to decide what to give their gentlemen friends and relations. A handsome pair of bracelets can be had for $800, and the recipient will be even better pleased than if he had received his annual slippers. But no lady need limit herself to that amount, as higher-priced bracelets can be bought.

For Ten Cents.

The St. Louis Magazine, now in its fifteenth year, is brilliantly illustrated, replete with stories, poems, timely reading and humor. $1.50 a year. Sample copy and a set of gold colored picture cards sent for ten cents. Address C. Gilmore, 213 North Eighth street, St. Louis. The Weekly Blade and this magazine sent one year for $1.75.

Queen Vic's Book.

New York World.

After all Queen Victoria's book is not devoid of literary merit. It is written in plain, homelike language. The style is pure. The account of the upsetting of the carriage and the abrasion of Col. Brown's angular Gaelic knee-pans almost approaches the graphic. We are led to believe if the Queen had taken to literature earlier she might have written with great success an account of the burning of a barn for some enterprising weekly newspaper.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

For Overworked Females.

Dr. J. F. Cowan, Ashland, O., says: "It proves satisfactory as a nerve tonic; also in dyspeptic conditions of the stomach, with general debility, such as we find in overworked females, with nervous headache and its accompaniments."

The Sunday School.

Paul at Athens.

LESSON 9, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1884.

Golden Text—In him we live, and move, and have our being.—Acts 17, 23.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 17: 22-34.

Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars hill, and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.

23. For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

24. God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of the heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands.

25. Neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed anything, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath and all things.

26. And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation.

27. That they should seek the Lord, if happly they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us.

28. For in him we live and move and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring.

29. Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.

30. And the times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men every where to repent.

31. Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead.

32. And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked, and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter.

33. So Paul departed from among them.

34. Howbeit certain men clave unto him, and believed, among the which was Dionysius the Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Paul's method with the Athenians may well suggest to us:

1. Approach them Considerately (v. 22.)
2. Find a Common Starting Point (v. 23.)
3. Remind them of God's Spirituality (vs. 24, 25.)
4. Assure them of God's Fatherhood (vs. 26, 29.)
5. Declare to them God's Revelation (vs. 30, 31.)
6. Leave the Consequences with God vs. 32, 34.

1. APPROACH THEM CONSIDERATELY.

Paul stood in the midst of the Areopagus and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that ye are very religious (v. 22, as rendered by the American Committee of the Revisers.) Paul was always a gentleman. Every Christian man ought to be. Paul did not begin his address to the Athenians by denouncing them as idolaters. His first words were complimentary, and he showed his wisdom in making them so. A lawyer who had a good case and a poor jury, or an unjust judge, would be pretty sure to ruin his cause if he should open his argument by telling the blunt truth about the judge or the jury whose favorable decision he desired. And there is no reason why a Christian minister or a Christian layman, should show less tact than a lawyer, in trying to win an uninstructed person to his way of thinking. If you think a boy is making a fool of himself in matters of fashion—following or in manner of living, don't call him a "dude" or a "monkey," to begin with. Have respect for his personality if you promote his self respect. You must have a kindly hold on him before you can hope to lead him. And the same may be said of your dealings with older persons, as with younger. A considerate approach is indispensable to a hopeful beginning.

2. FIND A COMMON STARTING POINT.

As I passed along and observed the object of your worship, I found also an altar with the inscription, "To an unknown God." What therefore ye worship in ignorance, this set I forth unto you (v. 23.) Paul must have noticed a great many altars in Athens with no point of agreement with his belief; but he never mentioned one of them in his speech to the worshipers. There was one altar which showed the outreaching of their hearts toward the invisible and unknown God, and to that longing of theirs, Paul made reference in opening his address to them. Had he begun with denouncing Minerva, he would have finished his prospects of a respectful hearing with his first sentence; but in proposing to answer a question already asked by them, he secured a common starting point. There is always some such common starting point for the speaker and hearer in a wise effort at winning the uninstructed toward a better understanding of the truth. If you would influence a Roman Catholic, don't begin by denouncing the worship of the Virgin Mary or the doctrine purgatory, but speak of the blessed Savior, and of the comforts of restful faith in him. And so in dealing with all those. In the church or out of it, whom you would help upward, is the proper attitude of argument, rather than at the point of divergence is the hopeful beginning of a profitable religious discussion.

3. REMIND THEM OF GOD'S SPIRITUALITY.

The God that made the world, being Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands, (v. 24.) The declaration of this truth is as important now as when Paul made it. Many a person believes that he is in God's presence in the church on Sunday, who does not realize that God is equally near to him all the week through—in the Stock Exchange, in the potato field, in the office, in the store, in the school room or in the kitchen. He will admit in theory, that God is everywhere; but somehow God seems to him to have a preeminently a dwelling place in the sanctuary. Unless he is rid of this error, he will feel that he is not so immediately under God's eye at one time as at another, and his service of God will be less real and hearty elsewhere than in the place which he counts God's dwelling. It is all right to prize the church or the closet, as peculiarly a place of worship and prayer, because of its associations and influences on ourselves, but it is wrong to suppose that God is there as he is not elsewhere. Wherever we are, there God dwells. There we are near him; there he sees us; there we should be actively in his service.

4. ASSURE THEM OF GOD'S FATHERHOOD.

He made of one every nation of men (v. 26.) None of us can claim a natural superiority of being and nature to our fellows. We are all human. We are alike sinners. All of us need salvation. Salvation is offered to all. The Chinese, the Indians, the negros are children of one Father with the proudest of us. A word of contempt for any one of them is a word against our Father in heaven and every such word our Father hears and condemns. A word of love for them is a brotherly word which our Father and theirs hears only to commend. And this is a truth which ought to be put squarely by every preacher or teacher, who would help men onward and upward.

Being then the offspring of God (v. 29.)—Because God is our Father, we may be sure that his love for us is a father's love. Even though we have sinned against him and grieved him, his love for us remains. God's love is not limited to his good children, his obedient, trustful children. He loves the unthankful and the evil among his offspring. He does not love their sins, but he loves them in spite of their sins. And when they would have forgiveness, and be the confiding children of God, they may turn to him as a wayward and repentant child would turn to a loving, earthly father, in full assurance of a glad and hearty welcome to that father's home and heart. To preaching and teaching is truthful that is not based on this great fact of God's fatherhood.

5. DECLARE TO THEM GOD'S REVELATION.

Times of ignorance God overlooked; but now he commanded all men everywhere to repent (v. 30.) There are no exceptions recognized here; "all men, everywhere." Nobody can say that he is exempt from that category. It does not even limit the command to those who have never repented, to the unconverted; it takes in Christians, even the most honored and faithful servants of Christ. Day by day the purest of men have reason to repent of their evil doing, or speaking, or thinking. They are called to work again their first works, and to repent of their more recent sins, as they repented of their earlier ones. He must repent, or suffer eternally the consequences of his refusal. It is all right to approach ignorant worshippers considerately, and to find a common starting point in addressing them, but the great truths of God's revelation must be declared to them before we have done with our appeals to them. The duty of repentance, the certainty of the judgment, and God's provisions of salvation for those who will accept it according to God's appointment, must not be concealed from those to whom we go in the name of the Lord.

He will judge the world in righteousness by the man whom he hath ordained (v. 31.) The one Savior of sinners is the Judge of all the world. When he sits as the Judge, he will acquit all those who have trusted him as their Savior. God will receive into eternal glory them, and only those, whom Jesus, the Judge acquits. There is no hope for any sinner or saint, whose interests are not entrusted to Him by whom God will judge the world in righteousness.

6. LEAVE CONSEQUENCES WITH GOD.

Some mocked; but others said, We will hear thee concerning this, yet again. Then Paul went out from among them. But certain men clave unto him, and believed (vs. 33, 34.) Paul was more than an average preacher, and at Athens he had more than an average congregation; but Paul's preaching didn't suit everybody in his Athens congregation; nor did the truth he preached strike every hearer there in just the same way. The trouble was not with Paul as a preacher, but with the Athenians as hearers. And there will always be trouble on that side of the house. No preacher who is less of a man than Paul, can count on larger uniform success than Paul had; and the preachers who are of a larger pattern than Paul, haven't yet been heard from. There are those in our modern congregations, and in our modern Sunday-schools, who will mock at the doctrines of the gospel; there are others who will hear with partial interest, and then put off closer attention to a more convenient season—until the preacher has gone on his way; and there are others, thank God, who will hear and believe. The preacher or the teacher, himself cannot choose to divide these classes as he will. The best he can do, is to use all his wisdom, all his loving tact, all his faithfulness, as a herald of truth, and then leave the results with God.—*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

News of the Week

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Senate passed a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Mrs. Louisa Bodly, of Oregon, $5,400 in full for settlement of her claim against the Government for depredations committed and property taken and destroyed by the Modoc Indians in November, 1872.

Bills introduced and referred—To suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar. It provides that the coinage shall be suspended until January 1, 1886, and that the trade dollar shall be received for sums of $5 or less for postage and revenue stamps and converted bulletin.

A resolution calling on the Attorney-General to explain the delay in advising the Postmaster-General as to the interpretation of the law relating to the adjustment of postmasters' salaries was taken up and agreed to.

Sen. Voorhees introduced a bill to prohibit the assessment for political purposes, by Government officials and employers. The bill punishes the giver as well as the man who makes the demand. Sen. Voorhees asked that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was done.

The Senate bill, authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional library, was taken up, and after debate was passed.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the State National Bank of Louisiana. Pending debate, Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill to extend the bonded debts of the United States at 2½ per cent. Referred.

A Ways and Means resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice in making its investigation into the expenditures on account of prosecutions of persons charged with frauds on the Government, and especially in the Star Route mail service, to inquire into the matter in which some of the prosecutions have been and are being conducted, and into the conduct, efficiency and good faith of all officials or persons in the pay of the Government, in connection with such prosecutions, and whether the guilty parties have been duly prosecuted.

Mr. Bland, rising to a question of privilege, moved that the Committee of Banking and Currency be discharged from further consideration on the bill providing for the retirement of the trade dollar, and that it be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Mr. Buckner opposed the motion, but it was agreed to, 84 to 44.

Bills reported: For the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar; a bill for the survey of the water route to connect the waters of Lake Michigan and the Detroit River.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Sen. Voorhees offered a resolution, which went over until to-morrow, directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold, for the present, his approval of patents on certificates for lands selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad in lieu of others said to have been lost to said company under an act of July, 1864. A preamble to the resolution sets forth that the rights of settlers might be injuriously affected by such an approval.

Sen. Pendleton introduced a bill granting condemned cannon to be used for the construction of a statue to the memory of Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, Ohio.

Sen. McPherson's bill was reported by Sen. Bayard from the Committee on Finance, to provide for the issue of circulating notes to National Banking Associations, and Sen. Bayard addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Sen. Sherman offered an amendment providing that if any bonds deposited should bear a rate of annual interest higher than 3 per cent. additional circulation in notes should be issued in amount equal to one-half the interest accruing on such bonds before the maturity in excess of 3 per cent. per annum, such amount to be ascertained and stated by the Comptroller of the Currency on July 1 of each year hereafter. Sen. Sherman then proceeded to address the Senate.

Sen. McPherson spoke in support of his bill. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Warner offered a resolution directing the committee to inquire why the joint resolution passed Monday for the relief of sufferers by the Ohio floods was not sent to the Senate for the signature of the presiding officer until late yesterday afternoon. He desired to know why so much valuable time was lost.

Mr. Cosgrove hoped the committee would also inquire why the House debated the joint resolution an entire day when it could have been passed in 10 minutes. The resolution was referred.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

Mr. Curtin offered a resolution recommitting to the Committee on Elections the question of the *prima facie* right to the seat, with instructions to ascertain and report whether the certificate of election was issued by the Governor of Mississippi to any one and if so to whom. After debate the matter went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Harmer presented petitions in favor of pensioning Union soldiers who suffered in Andersonville, Libby, Belle Isle, or other Confederate prisons. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting amounts claimed by contractors for care of double turretted monitors. They aggregate $278,645. Referred. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Senate took up the bill making all public roads and highways, post routes, and it was debated by Messrs. Plumb, Hale, Maxey and Sawyer. After a slight amendment, passed.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the Louisiana State Bank, permitting that bank, notwithstanding the statute of limitations, to present to the Court of Claims its claim for cotton taken by the United States in 1865. Sen. Jackson, who reported the bill, said the claim was for 367 bales of cotton, worth $90,000. After debate the bill passed—32 to 15.

Sen. Beck called up the McPherson bill relative to National bank circulation, and spoke at some length in its favor.

Sen. Morrill offered the following bill as a substitute: That upon the deposit of United States bonds as required by law, any National banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury a circulating note of different denomination on a bank registered and countersigned by law as follows: On United States four per cent. bonds deposited prior to January 1, 1890, an amount equal to 110 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, providing the issue of circulating notes upon four per cent. bonds deposited or held in the first year exceeding January 1, 1890, shall not exceed 109 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and that the issue on such four per cent. bonds be deposited or held in each succeeding year, and shall be one per cent. less than in the year preceding, until the limit of the issue of such circulating notes is reduced to par, and provided, further, that on the deposit of any bonds of the United States now authorized by law except as herein and otherwise provided, circulating notes may be issued to an amount not exceeding the par value of such bonds, and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock. That associations organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold by the provisions of section 5138, Revised Statutes United States, upon deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in gold with the Treasurer of the United States shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to an amount and in the manner prescribed in this act for other National banking associations.

Sen. Vest offered an amendment, which he asked and obtained leave to have printed, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have treasury notes engraved of various denominations, payable on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York in standard gold or silver coin when presented in sums of $100, and whenever any bonds of the United States become subject to redemption and are deposited with the Treasurers of the United States as security for circulating notes of any National Banking Association the Secretary of the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the above described Treasury note for such bonds at the par value and accrued interest, or may exchange such Treasury notes at par value for standard gold or silver coin, and redeem bonds therewith, and the deposit of lawful money to redeem outstanding circulation of such banking association may be made in legal tender notes or in the note described and thereafter circulating notes of such bank shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and when so redeemed shall be cancelled; Treasury notes referred to to be made receivable as all dues and demands of the United States at par.

Sen. Morgan asked and obtained leave to have printed his amendment.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. McKinley presented a telegram from Cleveland detailing the destruction occasioned by the Ohio floods and recommended Congress to increase to $1,000,000 the appropriation for the relief of sufferers. Referred.

The House resumed consideration of the contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

Mr. Belford spoke in opposition to the admission of the Manning interest. The Republican party had committed blistering outrages only equalled by outrages committed by the Democratic party. It was time for the honest and honorable to determine these cases as an upright Judge would determine a cause before him. On two occasions the Democratic party by brute force and political power had seated Chalmers when he was not elected, and now it practically refused to seat him when he was elected, and that in the face of the fact that Manning had confessed that he had no case.

Mr. Randall said there seemed to be great disagreement among members of the Committee on Elections, and that the disagreement had spread through the House, as to the purpose of the House in referring this matter to them. It was clear that somebody ought to represent the Second District of Mississippi, and while he conceded that the majority of the committee had acted fairly and honestly, and to its best judgment, he thought it to be far wiser and more satisfactory that this question should be recommitted under the resolution of Mr. Curtin. No injustice would be done to either party by this action, while delay to decide the prima facie case would work injustice to the people of the Second Mississippi District.

Messrs. Hepburn and Lowry supported the majority resolution.

Mr. Hart considered the doctrine which the majority upheld, that the certificate must be accepted, even though it was dripping with fraud, as offensive and insulting to the intelligence of the American people.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to National banks.

Sen. Plumb addressed the Senate at some length. He wanted to see the National debt disappear, because its disappearance would be a practical resolvent of many disturbing restrictions. He then offered an amendment providing that when the circulation of any National bank shall be surrendered, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue an equivalent amount of Treasury notes in denominations now provided by law for National bank notes, such Treasury notes to be deposited in the Treasury and paid out as other moneys kept for the discharge of obligations of the Government, including duties on imports. They shall be legal tender between National banks and for all debts due any National bank, and shall be redeemable in coin as legal tender notes of the United States now are, and when received into the Treasury shall be reissued, and when mutilated or worn shall be replaced, as now provided for by law, by legal tender notes. As the coin in the Treasury on the passage of the act for the redemption of legal tender notes is to be also applicable for redemption, these Treasury notes and such coin reserve may from time to time be increased at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the total amount of such coin shall never be less than 25 per cent., nor more than 30 per cent., of the whole amount of legal tender Treasury notes outstanding.

Sen. Jones (Fla.) characterized Plumb's proposition as revolutionizing our whole system of finance.

A vote was then taken on the amendment heretofore submitted by Sherman, providing that if any bonds deposited bear an interest higher than 3 per cent., additional notes should be issued equal to one-half the interest in excess of 3 per cent., accruing before maturity. Rejected—7 yeas, 43 nays.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution making further appropriation of $200,000 for the relief of sufferers by the Ohio flood.

Mr. Browne (Ind.) read a telegram from Richmond, Ind., asking for an immediate appropriation for the relief of destitute and homeless people along the Ohio. The joint resolution passed.

The Chalmers-Manning election case was then taken up. At 3:30 the previous question was ordered.

Then Mr. Curtin took the floor for the purpose of withdrawing his resolution for recommittal and wound up his recital of reasons which led to this action, with the words: "With Gen. Manning's full consent and approbation, I bring him to the Speaker's chair and ask that the oath be administered to him on certificate of the Governor of Mississippi."

Suiting his action to his words, he took Gen. Manning by the arm and together they stood at the bar of the House, where Mr. Curtin presented him and demanded that he be sworn as a Representative under the certificate of the Governor of a loyal and great State. Immediately the House woke up, and Mr. Calkins was ready with a point of order that the House had referred the case to the Committee, that the Committee had reported to the House and the report was now under consideration.

The Speaker said he knew he did not think that there was any necessity to decide a question of order because the question whether or not Mr. Manning was entitled to take the oath of office was the very question the House was now considering, and on which the House was about to take a vote. The Chair would not undertake to administer the oath of office to a person claiming to be a member-elect, when the House itself was considering his right to a seat.

Messrs. Manning and Curtin, thereupon, returned to their seats amid derisive laughter on the Republican side, which increased at a remark of Mr. Belford: "Ring down the curtain. The play is over."

The question recurred on substituting the minority resolutions for those of the majority, and division of the resolutions was demanded. A vote was taken on the first declaring that Mr. Manning holds proper credentials. This was rejected—yeas 106, nays 104.

The announcement of the vote was received with applause on the Republican side.

The second resolution, declaring Mr. Manning entitled to his seat was defeated—yeas 92, nays 157.

The majority resolutions were then adopted—150 to 56.

These discharge the Committee on Elections from the *prima facie* case and leave the seat vacant until the case is decided on its merits. Adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Sen. Wilson presented two sets of credentials of Mr. Allison, Senator-elect from Iowa. Referred.

Sen. Plumb reported adversely a bill for the irrigation of lands and arid regions of the United States. Indefinitely postponed.

Bills introduced and referred: For the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to provide for the carrying on of improvement of rivers and harbors by contract.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill providing for National Bank circulation.

Sen. Pugh spoke in favor of Sen. Plumb's amendment.

Sen. Coke favored the passage of either Sen. Plumb's or Sen. Vest's amendment, providing for the issue of Treasury notes as the bank circulation is retired.

Sen. Vest addressed the Senate on his amendment. He said he knew he was in a hopeless minority in his opposition to the National banks as factors in the circulation of currency, but he would express his views freely. He severely condemned the banks and the methods adopted by them to secure a perpetuation of their power.

Sen. Jones (Fla.) opposed the proposition of Sen. Vest, and defended the banks.

Sen. Call thought all the proposed measures defective.

Sen. Plumb modified his amendment by a clause providing that "if when a National bank's circulation shall be surrendered it be not taken up by other National banks within 30 days, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue its equivalent in treasury notes," etc., and by adding at the close of his argument the following: "The true interest and meaning of this section will be that the volume of paper money outstanding exclusive of gold and silver certificates, shall remain as now existing."

HOUSE.

Bills introduced and referred: Granting 320 acres of the public lands to each of the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre. To regulate the traffic of railroads aided by Government bonds. Providing for paying the cost of surveying lands granted to the Northern Pacific and subject the same to taxation.

By Mr. Holman—A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information as to when the line of the Northern Pacific was finally located and whether the company claims the lands on which homestead or pre-emption entries have been made within the limits of the grant, prior to the definite location of the road, and if so, whether such claim is being considered by the Department.

By Mr. King—Appropriating $500,000 for the relief of sufferers from floods on the lower Mississippi. Also for the distribution of seeds among the sufferers.

By Mr. Dockery—Appropriating $12,000 for the purpose of maintaining under the Chief Signal Officer such additional stations as will be necessary in order to secure reports and disseminate the same from and in the vicinity of tributaries of our navigable rivers.

By Mr. Storm—Amending the Sinking Fund act.

Mr. Eldridge said he had received a petition from a gentleman containing statements which, if true, would unseat Mr. Hatch, of Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Dorsheimer moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution fixing the bill granting copyrights to citizens of a foreign country as the special order on the 27th inst.

Messrs. Guenther and Deuster demanded a second, which was ordered, 134 to 38.

In opposing the bill Mr. Deuster read an article from the Chicago Tribune, which asserted that the result of the Dorsheimer bill would be to make books dear.

A motion to suspend the rules was lost—yeas 156, nays 98—not the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. Dow moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the bill for the retirement of the trade dollar the special order for Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. Buckner favored immediate action.

Mr. Townshend opposed the bill. Until the last 12 months the trade dollar had circulated side by side with the standard dollar. One cry came up for its redemption at par. At that time bankers repudiated the trade dollar. Merchants refused to receive it. It immediately depreciated to 80 cents on the dollar and went into the hands of jobbers in New York, who now wanted to have it exchanged at par.

The motion was agreed to, 144 to 6.

On motion of Mr. Steele the rules were suspended and a bill passed to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion. (It removes the charge of desertion against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service, when it shall be made to appear that such soldier served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment, or until May 1, 1865, or was prevented from completing the term of service by reason of wounds received, but who, by reason of absence from the command

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—Carrie Miller the keeper of a house of ill-repute in this City, was beaten, chloroformed, and robbed of several hundred dollars by two well dressed men in broad daylight. They claimed that the object of their visit was to rent rooms, and after having enticed the woman to the third story, they kicked and chloroformed her. The house was then robbed of all the money that could be found. Miss Miller was unconscious for half an hour.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Thomas Kelley, an officer of the St. Louis Bridge Company, committed suicide at his residence, No. 1858 North Eighteenth street, this morning. He was quite well-off, and had a wife and three children. His wife says that she awoke at o'clock this morning and found Thomas standing by her bedside with an open razor in his hand. She says: "I jumped up, when he moved towards the bureau and stood opposite the mirror. I flung my arms around his neck and clutched at his wrists. He was stronger than I, however, and I saw him draw the blade of his razor across his throat. I grabbed for the weapon and another struggle followed, in which my right hand was severely cut. He retained the razor, and drew it again across his throat. I tried again to get the razor from him. His hold grew weaker, and as his hand relaxed and I gained possession of it he sank to the floor, the blood pouring from his throat. I rushed to the window and gave the alarm. The neighbors opened their windows and looked out, but refused to come to my assistance. It was fully half an hour before a doctor was brought, and by that time my husband was breathing his last."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13—Barbara Miner, colored, was shot fatally by Louisa Powell, a so colored. Each received a comic valentine and each accused the other of being the sender.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A horrible discovery was made yesterday morning in a box car on the C., N. O. & T. P. Railway. The car was what is known as a boarding car, used for section men, and had been sidetracked for several weeks in the yard at Ludlow, Ky. It was locked, and an employe had reason to open it, when he was nearly overwhelmed by a horrible stench issuing from the inside. Investigation discovered a negro, who was still alive, but whose feet and legs were literally decomposed. Medical attendance was at once summoned, but a careful investigation was for the time impossible. The sufferer told the following story: He had entered the car one night several weeks ago to sleep, and while there, was accidentally locked in. The weather was very cold, and he froze both legs, and thus lay for two whole weeks in a ghastly condition, his legs slowly rotting away, and still he was unable to secure his release. He had a chunk of meat which he gnawed at intervals, and thus managed to keep himself alive. The man was still conscious when found. He was removed by train to Cincinnati for treatment.

SHANERS, Pa., Feb. 13.—The miners who have been out on a strike at the Buena Vista and Shaners mines for the past two months, lately adopted "Molly Maguire" tactics, and serious trouble is apprehended. Last Sunday night 15 masked men visited the houses of non-union men and warned them not to go to work under penalty of being cut to pieces. The warnings had the desired effect in nearly every instance, but some few have continued to work, and every night since a mysterious band has paid them a visit, until the families have become so terror stricken that many contemplate moving away. Operator Rafferty stated to-night he would apply to the Sheriff for protection. The miners' officials deny all knowledge of the unlawful proceedings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Emma Uhler, made famous from her trial last year by figuring in a murder case that made a great sensation, died from morphine poisoning in the New York hospital this morning. On the 19th of last March Wilbur H. Haverstick, a broker who lived with this woman, was shot and killed by Mrs. Uhler's brother, George W. Conkling, a surveyor in the service of the Government. The latter, understanding that his sister had been enticed away from her home by Haverstick, visited her rooms and tried to induce her to leave her paramour. Haverstick coming in, a quarrel took place between him and Conkling; the latter drew a revolver and shot the other in the abdomen. Haverstick died in a few hours. Conkling was arrested but was released on bail. Mrs. Uhler then disappeared from public view, and for a time was in Canada. Returning she lived three or four months has been living in various disreputable houses. Conkling's bail was dismissed to day, on account of the only witness (his sister) being dead.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 14.—Squatter Sovereign Nesbit, of the Peninsula, who was found guilty of a crime last Saturday, next to murder, was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. When asked by the Court what he had to say, he said that it was a conspiracy, and his daughters were at home crying their hearts out for charging their innocent father with such a fearful crime. The Court suspended proceedings and sent detectives to investigate. They found that the statement was a deliberate lie. In jail last night Nesbit attempted to commit suicide.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 14.—Because Charles Chamberlain, a miner, refused to buy his wife a new pair of shoes, she purchased a large quantity of Paris green and mixed it between pie crusts, intending to poison him. At dinner time he ate the pie and was thrown into convulsions. The timely arrival of medical aid may save his life.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 14.—A mixed train on the Southern Central drooped into the Seneca River at Weedsport this afternoon. The floods had weakened the bridge, wash one year old. Burr Ridgeway, engineer; John Straight, fireman; Timothy K. Danahey, brakeman, in the cab engine at the time, were drowned. The engine went under water; the passenger car remained on the track.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 15.—The chandelier in the residence of Sewell Fulkerson fell during the night, after the family had retired. Fulkerson struck a match early this morning, when a terrible explosion followed, shattering the glass, tearing the doors off the hinges, and burning Fulkerson badly.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Advices from Hempstead to-day give meagre details of a fearful encounter, in which one man was killed and two others mortally wounded. For some reason or other Will Wheeler and John Ellison, late City Marshal, commenced shooting at each other in Howe's bar-room last night. Capt. James T. Browning, who was present at the time, interfered and tried to make peace. When the firing ceased it was discovered Browning was shot dead, and Wheeler and Ellison in such condition they will probably die. Browning was a candidate for the City Marshalship in the election to be held next Monday, and it is said was a law-abiding citizen.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—The family of Albert Hammerling purchased a ham and were subsequently taken sick. Mr. Hammerling, his wife and three children and Mrs. Hammerling's sister were taken to the College Hospital, where the disease was pronounced trichinosis. Mr. Hammerling died yesterday after suffering horribly, and the other members of the family are in a critical condition. The disease resulted from eating raw ham.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—George Burnett and James Commerford, for some time engaged in swindling country merchants, have been arrested. The swindlers sent out orders under the name of Cornelius Comstock & Co., a commission firm of the highest respectability, and these would in almost every case be filled by the merchants and manufacturers to whom s nt. Commerford has served a term in the penitentiary for forging a check for $43,00), and Burnett served two terms in a Pennsylvania prison for swindling. Commerford was formerly in business in Baltimore.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 14.—Records discovered here show a clear title for the Converse estates to 3,000 acres of land, including the village of Augusta, Kalamazoo County, and six sections of land, including Bertrand, Berrien County, which Converse bought of the Indian Chief Bertrand. Suits will be brought to establish the rights of the estate.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—At 3:40 this morning a fire alarm sounded from the box at Ludlow and Pearl streets, where water surrounds the houses. When the engines reached the place it was discovered the rear part of two brick buildings, south side of Pearl, near Ludlow, had fallen in, and 16 persons were buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants of the front portion had given the alarm, and before the real cause could be ascertained, the fire alarm sounded. Firemen, in conjunction with police, used superhuman efforts in rescuing the living and dead. The buildings were occupied as boarding houses, and had 30 to 30 occupants. The living were soon brought out. Four members of a family named Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Maud Ellis, Lydia Ellis, William Kyle and another, name not known, were either crushed or drowned. Mrs Webb, an occupant of the room in the part that fell, was awakened by the cracking of the walls and tried to awaken the others, but fell with the ruins, and yet escaped without injury.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 16.—Two men, Wallace Brockinan and Dick Craig, were found dead in room No. 31, at the Ashland House, this morning. They stopped at the hotel last night, about 12 o'clock, in a drunken condition, and called for a bed for two. They retired at once, and it is supposed blew out the gas. The condition of the men when found this morning was most horrible to behold. They had both tried to sleep on a small cot in a 6x6 room. When discovered Craig was lying with his body on the bed and his feet on the floor. On his face was depicted the most intense agony. The other man was doubled up, with his head and feet on the floor, as though attempting to crawl. Wallace lived at Midway, Ky., and Craig was a resident of Lexington.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 18.—News has been received of the hanging by a mob near Denver, Col., of Eli Madlong, a former resident of Freeport. It seems that Madlong pretended to be a physician, altho he had no medical education. He prescribed medicine to one of his patients which resulted in the patient's death. The victim's friends organized a vigilance committe and hanged the "doctor."

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—Mervine Thompson, of this City, and J. E. Welch, heavy weight pugilist of Erie, Pa., met in the City Armory to-night, to spar with soft gloves to the finish. In the first round Thompson knocked Welch down four times and badly punished him. At the outset of the second round Welch was knocked senseless, and 10 minutes was required to revive him.

HUBBARD, O., Feb. 18.—Gabriel Erb, a widower, aged 60, was found drunk in a field near Hubbard Saturday night, with his hands, face and feet frozen. He died Sunday. Erb was lately sued for a breach of promise by his housekeeper. Since the suit began he has been drinking hard. He was wealthy.

Minor Mention.

A boy named Collins, 16 years old, suicided at Solon Center, Mich., by hanging.

Mrs. Jerry Hawley, of Terre Haute, Ind., temporarily insane, jumped in the cistern and was drowned.

Thirty-two members of a wedding party were drowned while crossing the River Theiss, near Domrad, Austria.

James B. Curle, a prominent citizen of the Cherokee Nation and an extensive cattle owner, accidentally shot and killed himself while handling a revolver.

A New York dry goods merchant has had two printers arrested for distributing circulars calling upon the public to boycott his store. They were held in $500 bail.

At Danville, Ky., Jasper Shearin was shot and killed by his cousin and brother-in-law Geo. W. Rawley. The killing originated in a family feud, and was done in self-defense.

George Davidson, Chief Clerk of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, stationed at Chicago in 1879–80, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $3,000, during the years named.

While crossing the Monongahela River at Port Perry, Pa., in a skiff Wednesday morning, Frank Heinberger and John Seeman were drawn under a coal flat by a strong current and drowned.

Judge Deckey, of Chicago, has granted a supersedeas in the case of Frederick M. Kerr, sent to the penitentiary for 10 years for stealing $65,000 from Preston, Kean & Co., bankers, which necessitates a new trial.

James B. Davis, Representative in the Texas Legislature from Lamar County, was found dead in the road near Whitesboro, Tex., on the 12th instant. Excessive drink is supposed to have caused his death.

The Coroner's jury at Bassett, Neb., found that the victim of the vigilants was the notorious Kid Wade, and that he had been executed by parties unknown. Cold weather is interfering with the vigilantes' weeding-out process.

There was a terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine February 1st., near McKay's harbor, on the Canadian Pacific, north shore of Lake Superior. One man was blown to pieces, another riddled with fragments of flint, and a third so injured he will lose the sight of both eyes.

A team-ter named Robert Robertson entered the room of Anna Ford, of St. Louis, and commenced moving the furniture. Mrs Ford, with the aid of a colored man, ejected him. The latter then got a knife and re-entered the house, when the woman shot him twice, mortally wounding him.

The mystery surrounding the death of Martin Riley, a farmer near Avian, Minn., whose dead body was found in a haystack Feb. 6, has been cleared up by the confession of Riley's 13-year old daughter, who declares William, a 16-year old son of deceased, committed the crime in retaliation for punishment inflicted by his father. The boy has fled.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The President has nominated Commodore Simpson to be Rear Admiral.

It is reported that peace negotiations between Chile and Bolivia have been suspended.

There is much excitement in Idaho over the discovery of gold in the Stingy Indian Mountains.

The new registration of voters in Norfolk, Va., shows 2,935 colored and 2,923 white voters.

The director of the mint estimates the production of gold in the United States in 1884 at $30,000,000.

The Mexican Legislature appropriated $300,000 to represent Mexico at the world's exhibition at New Orleans.

Mrs. Nutt, the woman widowed by Dukes, is seeking legal satisfaction of a $5,000 insurance on her husband's life.

During the present year many prominent naval officers will be retired. The list of Rear Admirals is now reduced to six.

Henry George has completed his week's course of lectures to the Skye Crofters. He was listened to with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Carrie Hunter, a wealthy lady living near Rogersville Junction, Tenn., was murdered Thursday night. No arrests.

The President has accepted the resignation of John C. New, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect immediately.

The building and stock of Jacob Holberg, general merchandise, Mason, Miss., was burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

The Secretary of State holds that an American citizen cannot legally be held for extradition under the treaty with Mexico.

Gen. J. L. Gilbert, a prominent citizen of Bloomington, who commanded the 27th Iowa infantry, died at Topeka of heart disease.

Gen. James S. Negley, President of the National Union League, has called a national council to meet at Washington, March 6.

Alexander Jefferson, of New York, was re-sented to be hanged April 4 for the murder of Henry Hicks and Emma Jackson. All are co ored.

A car-load of Mormon convicts left Chattanooga for Utah and Colorado in charge of Elder Roberts. They came from various sections in the South.

The agent of the Louisiana State Lottery announces that in view of prosecution in State and Federal Courts, he will no longer attemp to sell tickets in Illinois.

The Etna Life Insurance and Travellers' Insurance Companies have each subscribed $500 for the relief of flood sufferers, making a total of about $15,000 subscribed at Hartford.

The Paris La Liberte says the massacre of Christians in Tonquin, announced Monday, occurred in the province of Phan Hoa, between Hue and the Lower Delta, some time ago.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Germany has three times insisted that England should proclaim a protectorate over Egypt, but England appears to be afraid of irritating France."

Jem Mace offers to bet £2,000 in England that no man can knock him out in four rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, with gloves or bare knuckles, although he is 53 years old.

Col. Edward Simons, aged 90, one of the defenders of the capital against the British in 1814, died in Washington Wednesday night. He had lived there since the foundation of the City.

Twenty-five hundred circulars were sent from Sacramento to the Democrats of California inquiring their preference for Presidential candidate. The San Francisco Despatch says 1,000 answers were received giving 800 for Tilden, 195 for Thurman, five for Field.

Standing Bear, a Sioux Indian from the Rosebud Agency, called upon the Secretary of the Interior to inquire whether or not an Indian had a right to keep a store. He had opened a shop at the agency, but white men told him he had violated the law in doing so. He was much pleased when assured of his right to engage in trade.

Senor Vanys reported favorably from the Committee on Territories, a bill to establish a United States Court in Indian Territory. It provides for the establishment of a United States Court with jurisdiction over Indian Territory, and that all provisions of the Revised Statutes, as to criminal procedure and limitations, shall apply to it.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of the Russian Minister, cabled from St. Petersburg to her son in Washington that the illness of Mr. Hunt would possibly prove fatal.

At Fall River, Mass., the Peaconnet Mills Corporation has been organized to manufacture print cloths; capital, $400,000. Ring spinning only will be put in.

The French Government has called the attention of the English Cabinet to the danger of an uprising and massacre at Cairo if the English garrison is weakened.

The Republicans and Readjusters of Virginia have issued a call for a joint State Convention April 23, to nominate delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The widow of Wendell Phillips declined to act as executrix of her husband's will on account of ill health, and requested the Judge of Probate to appoint some one instead.

Gen. John C. Fremont is reported seriously ill at his Staten Island home.

A Washington correspondent says Dorsey will throw his influence in favor of Logan for President, and will spend $100,000 to defeat Arthur.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SUAKIM, Feb. 13.—Five soldiers belonging to the Sinkat garrison and several women arrived to-day. They fully confirm the reports of the massacre, adding that the Rebels offered to spare the lives of all soldiers, on condition that Tewfik Bey was handed over to them.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A Parliamentary Committee to-day considered the construction of an elevated railway from France to England. The Minister of Marine opposed the project, saying that such a work would be dangerous to shipping; and anyway it was necessary to obtain England's consent.

CAIRO, Feb. 15.—There was an exciting scene at a circus to-day. An Italian acrobat unfurled an Italian flag, whereupon an English officer walked into the arena and seized it amid great excitement. The acrobat soon recovered the flag, however, and waved it triumphantly, when he was struck by a Frenchman. A melee ensued. Finally some English officers managed to separate the combatants and calmed the tumult. The Italian Consul will demand satisfaction for the insult to the flag, and it is hoped the affair will be amicably settled.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The Crown Prince Rudolph's detection of the American Spiritualist, Bastian, continues, to be the sensation here, and Bastian has been expelled from Vienna. Baron Hellenberg, the recognized head of all Austrian Spiritualists, who was present at the seance in the Archduke Johannn's palace, to-day made the following statement:

"Orthodox Spiritualism is in no way impaired by the unmasking of Bastian. Altho formerly endowed with the true spiritualistic power, he lately lost it, and has made up the deficiency by a resort to tricks."

When the Crown Prince caught Bastian he was gliding about in the dark with his shoes off. When the room was lighted the Crown Prince says he saw Bastian conceal something in his clothes. Bastian at once ran out of the room, and in his stocking feet escaped from the palace into the street, leaving his shoes behind. Archduke Johann and Prince Batthyany and other distinguished guests chased him through the corridors of the palace into the street at the front door.

JEDDAH, Feb. 18.—The natives are displaying great uneasiness, as they are apprehensive the British contemplate the total suppression of the slave trade. The fanaticism of Mussulmans is increasing in intensity. The Bedouins continue quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch from Egypt says that 50 women and only two men escaped from the massacre at Sinkat.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A correspondent at Suakim telegraphs: At last the heroic garrison at Sinkat has been butchered. For a fortnight they have been eating roots and tree leaves. It was an enfeebled band, indeed, which made a sortie to die amidst the rebel hordes. Tewfik Bey had harangued his men, saying: By fighting they might save themselves, but by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men thus animated with Tewfik Bey's spirit, destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazine, filled their pouches to the utmost with cartridges and issued forth, 600 strong against the Rebels. Osman Digmas' hordes rushed to attack Tewfik Bey, and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed, and with a tremendous rush the Rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued and not a soul escaped. According to the latest report only four sick men unable to take part in the sortie, the cadi of Sinkat, and 30 women were spared by the rebels. Before the sortie a rebel sheikh approached Sinkat and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly repelling the rebels. During the sortie the women and children followed in the rear of soldiers. A large number of the rebels were killed. The rebels are now massing in the vicinity of Suakim. The Sinkat contingent have joined the main body and an attack on Suakim is believed imminent.

SUAKIM, Feb. 17.—Some Rebel shots today reached military headquarters. Baker Pasha had a narrow escape.

11 P. M.—The enemy is mustering for an attack. Three thousand of Baker Pasha's troops are ready to fall in, but nobody trusts them.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.—Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood tore off the stripes of a Corporal who presented a mutinous petition.

Scouts sent from Trinkitat toward Tokar report Osman Digma, Rebel, is leading a mass of men in the defile, closing the road from the coast at a spot where he defeated Tahir Pasha and Col. Moncrief. It is supposed Osman Digma's plan, if he fails to reduce Tokar before the arrival of English troops, is to give battle at the defile. Sheikh Morghani and Col. Messagdaha, sent from Suakim to stir up the tribes in the vicinity, report they only succeeded in securing promises of neutrality from the Chiefs.

Admiral Hewett is advancing his lines four miles outside the Suakim zone. His trenches are within range of the guns of the English fleet and forts.

Gen. Gordon has arrived at Khartoum.

Tokar is hotly pressed by rebels, who have turned against the town the Krupp guns captured from Egyptians. The Russars have started for Suakim.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Porte will send 10,000 men to Jeddah, Arabia, to be in readiness for service in the Soudan if needed.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Bradlaugh has been re-elected by a majority of 76, the largest he has ever had.

The Mississippi Election Riots—The Sub-Committee in Session.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met in the Custom-house. Present, Hoar, Cameron, Frye, Saulsbury and Jonas. Leon H. Matthews, brother of J. P. Matthews, killed at Hazelhurst, Copiah County, Miss., said that he had lived there all his life, and was a candidate at the election of November 7. He considered the voting population, as to color, about equal, but thought the colored people had a small majority. He believed the Independents had 500 majority in the County, but the Democrats carried the election. Clubs were organized by the Democrats, who went armed and mounted. They murdered some, whipped others, and put ropes around the necks of others, but did not hang them. On the day before the election he saw an armed mob at Hazelhurst. They sent a message to his brother warning him not to vote next day. A few days before the election a colored church was burned. The Independents had attempted to organize a club there. The mob carried cannon all over the County and fired it occasionally. Armed bands notified the Matthews family that if any trouble occurred the latter would be held responsible. As soon as the polls opened November 7, J. P. Matthews went to vote, and was shot down by Wheeler, just as his name was counted on the poll list. An armed mob riding over the County before the election declared they would carry the election with shotguns if necessary, or with the knife.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The United States Senate Committee investigating the Copiah County outrages recalled A. W. Burnet, Chairman of the Independent Executive Committee of Copiah County.

The witness testified at great length, reciting that he knew about the outrages from the common report, substantially corroborating L. H. Mathews's testimony given yesterday, that several colored men were killed, others shot, and whipped and otherwise roughly handled and the election tickets of the Independents sent for distribution, taken from them and destroyed by bands of armed Democrats.

When cross-examined by Mr. Saulsbury, witness said that on the 6th of September he saw Hart and seven others standing on the corner. As he passed, Hart accused the witness of making disparaging remarks about him, which the witness denied. Hart called the witness a "d—d liar." The witness drew a dirk and made a lunge at Hart, cutting his coat. Hart was at the time attempting to draw a pistol; both ran, and Hart, turning, fired, shooting the witness through the thigh. The witness went to Washington in December and saw Senators Hoar, Frye and Sherman, and furnished them with the names of the persons who had been outraged. His object in going to Washington was to ascertain whether the Republicans in the South could be protected from being whipped, abused and murdered like dogs; if they could not, they ought to know it and quit voting. He told the Republicans at Washington that he considered the investigation of the Copiah County outrages at Hazlehurst to be a farce. Democrats would be intimidated and terrified by the mob. By the mob he meant 150 Democrats who were riding over the country committing outrages.

Mrs. Matthews, widow of J. P. Matthews, testified that on the day before the November election she saw an armed mob pass the house. Mr. McCreo came back to the house and presented a resolution purporting to have been adopted by the people of the town, stating that the best interests would be subserved if her husband abstained from voting, and advising him to do so. Mat thews replied that he had as good a right to vote as any one, and intended to vote. She saw a mob on election day after her husband had been murdered. Some came and stood about the yard; others had a band playing, were firing guns, and seemed to enjoy themselves. She never knew of her husband's endeavor to excite animosity among the people, or stir up race prejudices. All liked him except his politics.

Miss Mary Matthews, Miss Jessie Matthews and S. S. Matthews, aged respectively 16, 18 and 20, children of the late J. P. Matthews, corroborated substantially the testimony of their mother. Mary Matthews further stated that on election day, when she heard the gun fired, she told her mother that she knew her father had been killed.

Miss Jessie Matthews testified further that they were expecting Mr. Burnet to return from Crystal Springs Tuesday evening. She heard the mob about the house threaten Burnet's life. Her brother notified him by letter, and her sister telegraphed him not to return.

The Danville Riot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Investigation of the Danville election riots began this morning. Congressmen Cable and John S. Wise were present. Walter S. Withers, a colored policeman of Danville, testified that November 3d a white man and a colored man got to fighting, when they were separated by a crowd. The whites ranged in a line along the curb, and the colored men were in the street. The whites had pistols in their hands, and said the colored men could get enough if they wanted, and if they didn't leave some of them would get hurt. The negros objected to leaving, saying the whites were trying to over-ride them. Firing then began, the first shots being fired in the air. The colored people began to run, and the whites fired at them wherever they could see them.

None of the colored men had pistols. One man was shot dead and several wounded. In consequence, the colored people did not vote at the election, three days later, fearing violence. The affidavit of the witness before the committee of forty was incorrect, in so far as it states a colored man used fire-arms. It seems something had been added to the affidavit after he signed it.

Jack Rudd, colored, Chairman of the Republican Committee, testified he was in Danville the day of the riot; when the firing began he left hastily. Afterwards returning to see the result, he was met by Col. Cabell, who asked where he was going. Col. Cabell said, "This is just what I have been telling you would happen." Ned Hatcher came along with another man, and asked Cabell who witness was. Being informed, Hatcher said, "Let me blow his d—d brains out." Col. Cabell said, "No; let the d—d scoundrel leave here." Hatcher struck witness, and as witness left they began firing on him.

Witness saw his white neighbors going into Danville that night and returning with guns they had procured in Danville; and saw them going to the polls election day with the same guns. Colored people were thereby intimidated and concluded not to vote.

L. L. Iry (colored) saw white men drawn up along the curb with pistols aimed. He started away when firing began, and the colored men ran. One was shot dead. Jack Rudd (the preceding witnesses) came along and asked the colored men, "What are you all running for? De white people's are only burnin' powdah." He replied, "What's de meanin' of dat dead man ovah dah, if dey don't mean harm?" Witness described the maltreatment of Jack Rudd by Hatcher and others, and the threats made to himself the same day by white people. Witness did not vote because of fear inspired by the riot.

W. R Taylor (white) testified that an ordinary row occurred November 3 between a white man and a negro which led to a riot. When the fight began there were but three white men and some 15 negros in sight. At the climax there were between 200 and 300 negroes and about 15 white men. In witness's opinion, had the white men shown fear, they would all have been murdered. Witness saw two or three pistols among the negros. Witness emptied three chambers of his pistol at the crowd of negros and would most assuredly do so again under like circumstances; did not know whether he hit anybody or not.

A. H. Blunt thought the whole trouble between races arose from the insolence of the negros. He thought if Senator Sherman and Congressman Wise had seen their daughters slapped off the sidewalk, as witness had seen those of respectable men in Danville, they would want to leave Virginia. He had seen a white man escorting a white lady to church or opera and a negro man "bust right through their arms."

J. C. Keagan (white) testified he saw a crowd of angry negros, and went to a hardware store and asked for a box of chopaxes. He told the clerk there was going to be a knock-down fight. The clerk refused to give them. Witness hunted for them, but could not find any. He returned to the scene of the riot. He was armed with a pistol.

Sen. Sherman—"Did you fire on that occasion?"

Witness—"I don't care to answer that question."

Sen. Vance—"You are not required to answer that question, unless you choose."

R. W. Glass (colored) said he didn't feel safe in telling what he knew about the riot.

Sen. Lapham—"Why not?"

Witness—"I live in Danville, and have got to tack there." Witness heard it said that any negro who testified—

Sen. Vance—"Oh, we don't wan't that, Mr. Chairman."

Sen. Lapham—"I have a right to know the grounds of his fear."

Witness being reassured, told his story. He heard a pistol fired, rushed to the scene, and found some 75 colored men and some 25 white men. The white men and policemen were telling the negros to leave. The negros replied, "We are not doing anything; why should we leave?" Heard Hatcher say, "This is a white man's Town, and I am d—d if we don't rule. You are all going to get killed if you don't leave." Then the white men drew pistols. Witness named Hatcher, Lee, Covington and Oliver, whom he said had pistols. Lee gave orders to fire, and they did fire. Then the colored men began to leave. The whites came out of the Opera House.

Charles G. Freeman (white), policeman of Danville, was called. He was a Democrat. He described the efforts to disperse the crowd of colored men. They replied they had been mistreated and were going to have their rights before they left. Witness remarked, "Well, you all remain here a few minutes, and, according to all appearances, you'll get 'em." Witness saw 15 or 20 colored people with pistols.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the Danville investigation to-day W. P. Graves (white), a commission merchant of Danville, testified he was armed the day of the riot and fired four shots into the crowd of colored people. The colored men were firing in his direction, and he returned the fire; he did not, however, see any pistols in the hands of colored men. There was no conspiracy on the part of the whites to bring on a riot, but on the contrary the influence of the whites was exerted to the utmost to prevent a collision. A letter had been intercepted conveying information that if fighting took place down town the women and children in the borders of the town would be murdered in their houses.

George Adams (colored) testified that after he was subpensed to Washington he was approached by Barksdale, Hatcher, Lea and others, who told him he had better know "d—d little" about the riot when he went to Washington.

Charles Adams (colored) testified that Graves (the first witness) shot him the day of the riot. He rolled up his sleeve and showed the scar of the wound.

Gen. Mahon Censured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The report of the Proteus Court of Inquiry was transmitted to the Senate to-day. The Court finds that Garlington made an error of judgment in not waiting longer at Pandora Harbor, but the error was committed in the exercise of difficult and unusual discretion, for which he should not be held responsible. It is also the opinion of the Court to say that in the general conduct of the expedition, prior to the loss of the ship, he displayed zeal, energy and efficiency in successfully conducting his command through the long, perilous and laborious retreat in boats to a place of safety.

While awarding credit to Gen. Mahon for the best intentions concerning the rescue of the Greely party, the Court is of the opinion that in many particulars, and in some of the gravest moments, he failed in comprehension of the necessities of the case, and measures and means essential to meet them. The Court specifies numerous grave errors and omissions in his action.

Will Go the Whole Hog.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.—The Democratic caucus decided to extend the session of the Legislature 30 days or adjourn sooner if all important measures are disposed of. This action indicates that the Democrats intend to perfect every measure which will give them control of all the election machinery of the State and the management of all the State institutions.

Disgraced Themselves.

WHEELING, Feb. 14.—Two women were arrested to-day for systematic fraud on the Relief Committee. One had procured 30 and the other 37 complete outfits of clothes, and between them 17 pairs of shoes. They used assumed names.

EXPERIENCE IN DEARTH WORD HEATHS, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe Colds, from which many cases of inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Pulmonary Affections are developed. Should your unfortunate family be afflicted with a cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Senator Sherman on Tariff Legislation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Mail and Express will print this afternoon an interview with Sen. Sherman on the proposed tariff legislation, from which the following synopsis is made: In reply to a question as to the coming action of Congress he said he "did not believe the result could be more than guessed at. In a tariff discussion it is the unexpected which always happens. But I can tell you just what Congress ought to do, and that is, to let the subject severely alone during the present Congress. There is no question that the business interests of the country generally were somewhat injured by the passage of the last tariff bill but more so from the sensitive and uncertain state of the money market. While the revenue law of last winter gave great relief in reducing taxes, yet it was very injurious to the iron and woolen industries. Ohio and Pennsylvania have suffered severely through the operation of last year's bill. While it was true the wool growers had suffered severely, yet the full effect of the recent law is not yet known. It would be very unwise by any fresh disturbance of the tariff to prevent the country finding out the whole effect of the last law. Besides, Congress is in no condition to pass a harmonious and well considered law. Not only are the two Houses not in harmony with each other, but there are differences of opinion among members of the same party in the same House."

He said a proper tariff law could only be made when one party has power and responsibility. In the present Congress the responsibility would be divided between a Democratic House and a Republican Senate and Executive. Even if another tariff should become law, the people would not know whom to hold accountable. It was probable that hereafter party lines would be drawn on financial questions, and he thought it would be a happy day for this country when this is the case, so that popular opinion might fairly decide for or against protective duties. That the Republican party has been from the beginning, and is in favor of such protective duties, with a view to diversify our industries, is shown by laws it has enacted for 24 years past. It is almost certain that were the Democratic party in power, it would take ground against the systems of protection, and frame laws simply with a view to revenue. When this issue is made, portions of the South will favor protective duties, and portions of the East will be for free trade.

He said he had observed a growing feeling in certain States in favor of free raw materials, but did not believe this would stand the ordeal of a popular election. Protective duties must extend to all forms of labor, and must be levied to equalize which is at this period almost as cheap and abundant as in Europe. He had always thought the development of raw material one of the chief objects of protective laws, as that when raw materials are judiciously developed manufacturers will inevitably follow. However, he did not think any industry which cannot be reasonably expected in the lapse of time to be self-sustaining should be protected. The consumer should get the full benefit of protection by cheapening home productions, which will follow from home competition.

He expressed the opinion that free trade as advocated by some College Professors and political theorists would be utterly destructive to the business interests of the country, and produce the same stagnation in trade and financial ruin that followed the tendency to free trade in 1837 and 1857.

"What we want," said Sen. Sherman, in conclusion, "is a system of protective duties moderate in degree, but stable and certain. This last is a great point, and one which should obtain consideration. Then we want marked changes in our commercial laws to encourage American ship building and commerce on the high seas."

Horizontal Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There is no mistaking the fact that Mr. Morrison is very much in earnest with his horizontal tariff bill. He is disposed to get terribly angry at every Democrat who objects to his measure or finds fault with any of its provisions. He has staked his Presidential prospects upon this bill and will make a fight to have it go before the House without any material alterations. A Southern member of the Ways and Means Committee, who has given the bill careful study, frankly says that it is not a scientific measure, and that in some respects it is impracticable. He mentioned several items respecting which he thought it would be impossible to ascertain whether the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. would carry the rates below those fixed by the act of March 2, 1861. New incongruities in the bill daily appear. A New England Congressman who is familiar with the manufacture of starch and starch products to-day said: "I see Morrison proposes to put dextrine on the free list, and at the same time leave starch on the dutiable list with a duty of 1 6-10 cents to 2 cents per pound. I do not suppose he knows, or if he does he has forgotten, that dextrine is nothing in the world but burnt starch, an advance form of manufacture. Let this bill pass and dextrine will come in freely enough, but no starch will be imported, and the starch industry of New England will suffer. It is understood that Mr. Morrison will consent that the bill be so modified as to provide that the 20 per cent. reduction shall not apply to carry the rate on any article below the lowest rate imposed by the act of March 2, 1861, on any article of the same class or kind. This, or some like modification, it is hoped may afford a way to escape from the stumbling block encountered at the very outset. Whether it will simplify the bill or make it more complex cannot be ascertained until the exact language of the amendment is obtained and studied."

The Liquor Question in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Feb. 15.—The Senate yesterday concluded the debate on Sen. Eastman's substitute to the Donnan bill for the repeal of the wine and beer exemption clauses. Sen. Hubbert proposed an amendment to the substitute providing the provisions of the act shall not be in force until the General Assembly shall have promised the necessary means to reimburse the citizens of Iowa who have been engaged in the manufacture or sale of ale, wine, or beer under the sanction of law. The amendment was lost, after a protracted debate, by a vote of 37 to 13. The substitute was then lost by the decisive vote of 40 to 7.

The debates so far have been of the most courteous and dignified character, and the Senate chamber has been, and will continue to be, crowded with spectators, a great many of whom have come from distant parts of the State to hear the discussion. The probability is that Sen. Donnan's bill will be passed, with some amendments inflicting penalties. The original bill provided no punishment for violation of its provisions.

Western Wool Growers Combining for Protection.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Enos Brown, of Denver, Chairman of the Colorado Wool Growers' Association, has issued a call to the wool growers of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico, to meet in convention at Denver, March 12, for the purpose of forming State organizations for combining to prevent further reduction of the tariff, which threatens the existence of the wool growing industry in the West. The movement is strongly indorsed by all the prominent citizens of the State.

A Priest Discourses on Mixed Marriages.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—At the funeral of Bridget Ragan, killed by her lover, St. Arnold, who then shot himself, Fr. McGill, of St. John's Cathedral, attributed the lack of morality which the tragedy suggested to the unreligious public schools, and said if the fate of this victim could save one Catholic girl from the danger of a mixed marriage she would not have died in vain.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall street, New York.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1884.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$ 3,775,000
Specie, increase	84,000
Legal tenders, decrease	600,000
Deposits, increase	2,169,000
Circulation, increase	26,000
Reserve, increase	1,088,000

The banks are $88,